n Individual subscribers.



People.

Agents sending in sub-scriptions without remit-tance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscription sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. proved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

.......

VOL. IX.-NO. 11.

and Resolutions Adopted.

S. T. & L. A. Endorsed.

COLUMBUS, Ohlo, May 30 .- The Ohio S. L. P. Convention, held in this ety on Sunday, May 28, was a grand seccess and a conceded improvement over all other annual meetings of Ohio Socialists. The Convention was called to order by State Secretary P. C. Christiansen, of Cleveland. Robert Bandlow, of the same place, was elected Chairman; Oscar Frier, of Columbas, Secretary, and Israel Hauser, of the later place. Assistant Secretary. There was no attempt at speech-making, which constitutes the bulk of business at conventions of the parties whose incentive is spoils and plundering wage workers. The convention confined itself to the execution of the business before it. The convention for the first time was favored with lady delegates, which is generally recognically recognically account of the property of the convention for the first time was favored with lady delegates, which is generally recognically recognically recognically account of the convention for the first time was favored with lady the convention for the first time was favored with lady the convention for the first time was favored with lady the convention for the first time was favored with lady the convention of the conven Bandlow, of the same place, was electdelegates, which is generally recog pixed as a registration of the growth and impression of any movement, and it is perhaps proper to mention these pioneers in the State convention, which were Miss Watkins, daughter of the late William Watkins; Mrs. Latz, of Dayton, and Mrs. Emma Ballhaus, of Cincinnati.

There were at delegates, many of the maller places were not represented.

About 200 people of the city were in attendance, which is quite a bold showing for this timid and cowardly city in which there is but little conscious. ness of anything that is fundamental with man's relations as a social being.

THE TICKET. The candidates placed in nomination

> For Governor: ROBERT BANDLOW, of Cleveland.

For Lieutenant Governor: ELLIS BARTHOLMEW, of Lima.

For Auditor: HARRY LAVIN, of Canton. or Atterney-General: JOHN COOPER, of Hollster.

For Treasurer: OSCAR FREER, of Columbus.

For Judge of Supreme Court: S. BORTON. of Valley.

For Member of Public Works: C. M. NEWTON, of Warren.

The following platform and resolu-

tions were adopted:
The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, hereby re-endorses the platform and principles of the National Socialist Labor Party.

of the National Socialist Labor Party.
We congratulate the working people
of this State upon the undisputed fact
that recent events have tended to forever shelve the inconsequential questions of tariff and free silver, with
which the political bosses have successfully divided the vote of the laborter rescaled during the past representaing people during the past generation by hypocritically pretending to safe-guard their interests; and we hall with satisfaction the development of new issues, born of the necessity of the times, that are awakening the people to a full sense of the immense indus-trial progress that has been made dur-ing the last decade without correspond-

political progress The paramount questions before the people to-day are those of the centralisation of capital into trusts, and revolutionary layor-saving machinery in-separately linked together by the reve-lations of selectory. lations of science. We call attention to the prediction of the greatest social economist of the age, Karl Marx, whose conception of history has stood every test, that complete monopoly would be the logical sequence of the capitalistic convertitive system. Just capitalistic competitive system. Just struggled to secure a monopoly in its village, and later to control the mar-kets of its country and State, so larger capitalism at present—having absorbed the wealth produced by generations of aborers, including the machinery of Production and distribution—is at presor, through consolidation of vast aprises, mines, workshops, factories, partment stores and rialroads, se-ring an absolute monopoly nationally and internationally. The gigantic trasts, of which there are now no less than four hundred in existence, have pronounced the doom of the middle case and that class is steadily being faced into the ranks of the wage working class, there to compete for employment, and the combines secured calmst competition by reason of pos-saing unlimited capital and superior achinery, dictate the wages that shall received by labor and the prices that will be paid by the workers as con-

The Socialist Labor Party is fully aware that the old party politicians, in order that they may again catch the rotes of those who have been stripped of their small capital as well as those who still possess the hallucination that they can become rich and powerfal, have started the cry, "Down with its Trusts". This Party is also aware that since 1800 there has been a national anti-trust law in existence in this country. cenury, as well as similar laws in at least a dozen of the States, and that consider Republican and Democratic administrations have refused to en-

force them. The present cry of the politicians is, therefore, hypocritical and demagogleal, and meant merely to secure office and gain time. The miserable politoons, who virtually declare. "after me the flood." care little what becomes of the liberties of the people in their craze for the spolls of victory. The Socialist Labor Party hereby throws down the gauntlet to the corrupt wire-pullers and machine bosses of the old parties and challenges them to show an intelligent people how and by what methods they propose to dissolve trusts. We contend that capitalistic combinations are a natural talistic combinations are a natural growth of the competitive capitalistic system under the rule of the Repubsystem under the rule of the Republican and Democratic parties, and to declare that they can be or must be disrupted is equivalent to declaring that the sun moves backward, that progress is retrogression. Having graduated as ward-heelers and crafted caucus manipulators, with the spoils of office appermost in their minds, the politicians are totally ignorant of econpoliticians are totally ignorant of econ-omic development and social science, omic development and social science, and now they place themselves in the unenviable light of pretending to attempt to destroy the corner stone of capitalistic independence, viz., "the freedom of contract," the right to combine capital, skill or ability. Against such a palpable swindle and dishonest exhibition of knavery we warn the voters of Ohio. voters of Ohio.

The second great issue is that of municipal ownership, and the Socialist Labor Party plainly and unequivocably opposes the surreptitious scheme of in-terested capitalists and their politicians in unloading their stolen franchises upon municipalities for millions of dollars to till their pockets with plun-der upon the one side and to strengthen corrupt political machines on the other. Municipal ownership under the capi-talistic régime is merely a convenient method of changing masters, of substituting boss rule for corporative rule, of capturing the support of the bankrupt middle class by falsely promising that it will result in lower rates of taxation, of hopelessly enslaving the workers to dictatorial capitalists in office. It is plain, unadulterated State Socialism of the brand endorsed by Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar of Russia. The bribe-giving franchise-grabbers are to be awarded millions of dollars for something that they do not method of changing masters, of subbers are to be awarded millions of dol-lars for something that they do not own, and it is just as reasonable to handsomely reward a burglar or high-wayman for returning stolen property. Under such a system of alleged re-form not even the most infinitissimal part of the labor question can be solved, but it will rather become more segranted.

solved, but it will rather become more aggravated.

The Socialist Labor Party is not in the humbugging business, and, therefore, it does not attempt the impossible by promising to disrupt the trusts or purchasing municipal franchises that the people already own. The theory of organizing and combining industry is correct. It is scientific in that useless middlemen and all forms of watte is abolished, and the maximum of benefit is obtained at the mum of benefit is obtained at the minimum of effort. The trust in the business and commercial world holds a relative position to automatic ma-chingry in producing wealth in indus-trial pursuits. The trusts are not wrong in themselves, but the present PRIVATE OWNERSHIP is wrong.

And, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party declares that it is the duty of all thoughtful and sensible workingmen to repudiate the clap-trap and humbug of the old parties of broken promises and organize into a class-conscious, compact labor party, march to the ballot box and take control of the gaverning powers of municipality. the governing powers of municipality, State and Nation, which is the first and State and Nation, which is the first and most important step in the inauguration of a just and reasonable conditiou; and the next is, after having secured political control, to take possession of the tools of production and distribution (the land, trusts, machinery, franchises, etc.) and operate them in the interest of the whole people, instead of, as at present, the whole people operating them in the interest of the few.

Resolved, that we hereby declare with emphasis that the issue is, CAPI-TALISM and SLAVERY versus SO-CIALISM and FREEDOM, with the Republican, Democratic and Reform parties arrayed on the side of Capital-ism, and the Socialist Labor Party standing alone for Socialism and working class interests; and

Resolved, furthermore, that we call upon the disinherited and exploited wage workers of Ohio to sever all con-nection with the old parties, join the party of their class that can alone emancipate them and prepare to over-throw at the polls the galling system throw at the poils the gaining system of wage slavery and substitute there-for the Co-operative Commonwealth in which every worker will be guaran-teed the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the factors of modern civilization.

RESOLUTION ON THE S. T. & L. A RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio endorses the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance for its progressive steps toward the emancipation from wage slavery by going hand in hand with the political labor movement, as well as all other trade unions that recognize the class strug-gle and endorse the Socialist Labor Party.

RESOLUTION ON ACTION OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Believing the action of the Western Federation of Miners, in annual con-vention assembled at Salt Lake City. in unanimously declaring in favor of an economic and political programme through which alone the wage working class can come into their full rights—namely, by endorsing the Socialist Labor Party—to be an inspiring

(Centinued on page 3.)

THE SITUATION IN NEW

Organizer B. F. Keinard's Bird's-Eye View and Valuable

NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1899.

A few words on the movement in Connecticut and Rhode Island may not be amiss to the comrades elsewhere. who will be encouraged to hear of the great progress made here and be confirmed in rigid adherence to the straight tactics of the S. L. P., which are proving every day more and more successful as they are here put into

practice These two States are, taken as a whole, the best advanced in clearness of ideas, absence of freaks and in ag-gressiveness of any States I have seen. gressiveness of any States I have seen.
As to freaks, I can remember seeing
only a poor, lone, "Tepsile," and, Lord,
wasn't it "woozy!" It looked and acted like one of those funny, fuzzy,
startled things that one sometimes
chased in oft a prairie in front of a
big fire. I think I also saw somewhere
a demoralized Single Taxer, showing p in the increasing blaze of Socialism like a sleepy cock-roach crawling blinded by the sun out of an aban-doned snake-hole.

CONNECTICUT.

Some of our comrades will remember how eagerly the working class of Connecticut listened to Socialism in 1896, when they seemed to eat it. Well, that appetite gets more voracious ev-ery day. Everywhere there seems to ery day. Everywhere there seems to be a waking up, which has been still further stimulated by the glorious vic-tory in New Britain and the big vote in New Haven.

The comrades elsewhere can get a pointer or two from New Britain. In this place they have knocked the intestines out of the Democratic party and brought blood out of the Reps also, the S. L. P. delegation in the city legislature being equal to the Democratic (which includes hold-overs), and a Rep Ward barely escaping going under. The least part of their success was due to speakers. It was due to their good organization, good attendance at business meetings and general "hustling." They got their literature into the hands of every workingman, they made a house to house canvass and pulled the voters out and so laid the matter on the conscience of a workingman that he had to vote the ticket to feel like a decent man. Another thing: they get all the funds coming The comrades elsewhere can get a thing: they get all the funds coming to them. They do not rely merely on their own members for contributions. They go to every one who at all sympathizes and more than one dollar was

pathizes and more than one dollar was contributed, and not unwillingly either, by people who are not members of the Party. "Go there, and do likewise."

I saw our five comrades installed in office and they drew the class line in a competent and dignified manner the very first night, in spite of the "jollys" and bilious blandishments of the united Dems and Reps. We had here once again illustrated the oneness of the two old parties. The night prethe two old parties. The night pre-ceding the meeting of the new Councilmen and Aldermen, the Reps and Dems met in JOINT caucus and fixed up a JOINT slate of officers and committees for the ensuing year. The next night we had the inspiring spectacle of Democrats (good Bryanites "workingmen's friends") lining up solidly with the Republicans in choosing a Repub-lican labor skinner as President of the lican labor skinner as President of the Council, and in seconding and support-ing absolutely without dissent every motion introduced by said labor skin-ner. Important offices, like City At-torney, Corporation Counsel, etc., of immense danger to the workers if con-trolled by capitalists but of immense service to workingmen if controlled by their own class, were put by united Dem and Rep votes into labor skinning hands. The test was again shown strikingly on the matter of the Street Committee, where the Socialist plank of 8 hours a day, \$2 a day and more men employed (and therefore more taxes for property holders), frightened not only the Reps but also the "work-ingmen's friends," and as a conseence the Socialists were barred clear off said Committee and all their efforts to get on were immediately blocked one absolutely unanimous Rep-Dem

In other words, there were only two parties present, the Republican, or capitalist, party, and the Socialist La-bor, or working class Party. What was formerly a concealed fact now took

This thing alone is going to make much trouble for the "workingmen;" ried there were a lot of horny-handed sons of toil sitting in the gallery that night and who will be those every meeting night watching there every meeting night watching THEIR business that help make that

As a result of our comrades' intelligent working class stand upon the unemployed plank, and the self-evident impossibility of tampering with them, the capitalists are making an attempt to have the New Britain charter so amended that street improvements are subject to the decision of the property holders themselves. The working class may not be able "to get anything through legislation," but your capitalist, I observe, isn't taking any chances

The election of our comrades has had a very stimulating effect upon the increase of membership. Comrade Ruther, of Holyoke, tells me of the same result of his election there. The workers are ripe for Socialism everyworkers are rije for socialism every, where and need only to have it made incarnate in competent S. L. P. officials to get their support.

In Hartford Comrade Patrick and I

spoke to what I believe was the first outdoor meeting held there. 500 or 600 listened with great interest and half a dozen applications for membership were received.

In New London, where our Section is only a few months old and where we have practically never had any but private agitation before, 1,000 people attended the meeting and heard Social-

tended the meeting and heard Socialism expounded.

The capitalist press throughout the whole State is getting alarmed about the New Britain and New Haven victories and we therefore see expressions like the following from the Waterbury "Herald": "To be sure, there are sufficient of Republicans and Democrats, who, while they fight among themselves, are one in steadfast allegiance to the old Stars and Stripes in the Common Council to restrain the impetuosity of the Socialists. But what of the time to come when there will not be? That time will come, if the Socialist movement grows in the next ten years as it has in the in the next ten years as it has in the last four as surely as come death and taxes." And don't forget one point, my friend, STRAIGHT INTOLE-RANT S. L. P. tactics did it.

RHODE ISLAND.

"Little Rhody," "little, but mighty" for Socialism, is THE State. Here our energetic comrades have demonstrated the immense practical and immediate value of the S. T. & L. A. Many towns new contain textile Alliances, some places having a membership of as high places having a membership of as high ns 800. The effect of Socialist leader-ship has been shown in the winning of concessions and in the orderly and dig-nified conduct of the strikers. Even where the strikers have gone back and where the strikers have gone back and may not get concessions, yet they do so in an organized and orderly body, with an enthresiastic determination to continue and perfect their Alliances. At one place, River Point, where dur-ing the strike, 250 some had joined the Alliance and had gone back to work without gaining anything, a meeting called four or five days after going back was attended by over 100 who showed a remarkable enthusiasm in deciding to continue and perfect their Alliance.

The success of the Alliance is all the more remarkable when we consider that some of those people have never been on strike before and are composed of many different nationalities. At Natrick, for example, seven or eight different nationalities belong to the Alliance, making to some extent inter-preters necessary. In spite of all these and other difficulties, which the mill owners' gang were prompt to take ad-vantage of, the Alliance held the workers together and took them back in a dignified and organized body more

dignified and organized body more than ever convinced and determined to strike the capitalist at the ballot box.

Of the first strike at Slattersville, where the weavers obtained concessions, such discipline and self-control were shown in the face of threats to evict the strikers from their tenements, the shutting off of credit at the company store etc. that even intense capitals. the shutting off of credit at the company store, etc., that even intense capitalist papers like the Providence "Journal" were obliged to confess that never before had they seen so orderly a strike. Said a Woonsocket evening paper: "The strike was free from violence and bitterness. The weavers are to be complimented on their manly and distribed bearing during its progand dignified bearing during its prog-ress. Not only have they refrained from making a display of force, but they have refused to resort to any under-handedness to gain what they were fighting for. Their actions were all in the open and were above reproach.

As a further evidence of these men's self-control we have, after their deciding to go back with an increase of 6 and 10 per cent., their voting to stay out one day longer to give themselves out one day longer to give themselves a chance to listen to a Socialist agita-tor. A week after that their Alliance, composed of 60 some members, bore fruit in a Section of 26 members. Let stuffed prophets, "dopes" and fossils take note.

The second Slatersville strike is now on; this one, even more so than the first, is indeed a cheering spectacle of

nrst, is indeed a cheering speciation of class-conscious Labor standing up against the capitalist class.

Thus in many of these places Socialism is coming to be a household word. Many of these valleys will soon be entirely Socialist, one town already gives years and years out of a total of ing over 100 votes out of a total of 200 and something. The Alliance now contains far more textile workers than all the pure and simple organizations in Rhode Island combined and will soon have all the textile workers with-in its folds.

That in many places the Alliance is the only means to spread Socialism and that no Alliance, no Socialism, is demonstrated by our opposite experience in those places captured by the fakirs. In the town of Warren, R. I., where In the town of Warren, R. I., where the fakirs forestalled us, and have poisoned the minds of the operatives against us, we get a very poor hearing, hold smaller meetings than before the strike and can show only 7 votes for the S. L. P. These are the same kind of workers as in Natick, etc., where we of workers as in Natick, etc., where we are organized so successfully. Such is the result of the Judas work of the pure and simple labor fakir.

That the real union-wreckers are the

pure and simplers appeared again dur-ing these strikes, when they came on the scene and did their best to prevent the Alliance from organizing in fields where we had preceded them and

home by the audience like a whipped

cur.

The recent textile workers' strikes of Rhode Island have brought to light the facts that where pure and simplers would have gained nothing, the Alliance did gain advances; where pure and simplers would have had the unsuccessful workers go back as a demoralized may the Alliance takes moralized mob, the Alliance takes them back better organized and more enthusiastic than ever: and where fa-kirism leaves them at best the disheartening prospect of the same bitter interminable story, steadily growing worse, the Alliance gives them the hope and determination soon to render strikes forever unnecessary by de stroying the system that breeds them and setting up in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Our whole Rhode Island movement is spreading so rapidly that the day is not far distant when the entire State (no bigger than some counties else-where), composed of an overwhelming working class population centered in a few cities and towns, will send its whole delegation to Congress, Representatives and Senators, with the Red Flag in their hands.

B. F. KEINARD.

THE SLATERSVILLE STRIKE.

222

MAY 20 1899

AMT. EARNED 5 7 8

RENT 58 FARM

WOOD COAL

REPAIRS

BOARD

520 CASH

The above is a photograph of a Slat-ersville, R. I., mill pay-envelope. It gives the total wage of one of the "best paid" men there-\$5.20 for a week's

The list of items-Rent. Farm, Wood.

The list of items—Rent. Farm, Wood, Coal, Repairs, Board—tells the tale of a system of "deduction," by which the employer keeps his employes where "the hair is short."

The above cut is eloquent beyond the power of words. The tale it photographs is thrilling, persuave, inciting. It tells the story complete of the robbery perpetrated on the toller; it is evidence of his suffering and of the fact that the end of the tether has been reached. It is a pictorial presentation reached. It is a pictorial presentation of a strike. But there is in Slatersville now more

than a mere "strike." What the above cut can't reproduce and bring to light is brought out by the following leading editorial in the Woonsocket, R. I., "Evening Star":

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ SLATERSVILLE A SOCIALISTIC BATTLE GROUND. BATTLE GROUND.

The Socialists of the country may make the affair in Slatersville a test case and try to win a victory for their organization by supporting the strikers of that village. Supt. Hold made a mistake by antagonizing the powerful organization of the Socialists. There are so many of them that their combined efforts may raise ructions. There are comparatively few strikers to support in Slatersville, and as one of the strikers expressed it. "A little help from all the Socialists in the country will keep us like summer boarders during hot weather."

We repeat the advice we gave Mr. Holt, that he compromise the matter with the strikers and unload from his shoulders the responsibility of ighting the combined Socialists of the country.

In other words, the Slatersville strike is no blind uprising of the blind, blindly striking in the air. The day for that sort of thing is gone by in Rhode Island, thanks to the yeoman work of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that has driven "Pure and Simpledom" into a corner, and the fakir into holes.

The Woonsocket "Evening Star's" words, the words of a capitalist sheet,

at that, marks, with similar utter-ances that recently appeared in the Pittsburg, Pa., papers, on the occasion of the Allegheny strike, the start of a The economic struggles of Labor in

America have entered upon a higher plane; they have taken on the true physlognomy—manifestations of a politi-cal struggle to the knife between the Exploiter and the Exploited.

The Labor Movement in America is

on the home-stretch.

Close the ranks and fall to!

THE VOTE OF MICHIGAN

At this spring's State election in Michigan, the head of the S. L. P. ticket polled 3,190 votes; the Michigan vote last November was 1,100.

The vote in detail was: For Judge of Supreme Court, 3,190; for two

Regents of the University, 2,973 and

The Ringing Voice of Resolute Men.

Progress all Along the Line.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the S. L. P., State of Connecticut, was held in Bridgeport, May 30, 1899. Comrade Steigerwald, of New Haven, acted as Chairman; Chas. Patrick, of New Britain, as Assistant; E. Oatley. of New Haven, and A. Moffatt, of Bridgeport, Secretaries.

Thirty-two delegates representing Sections and Branches of 14 towns were present.

The report of the State Committee showed that there were Sections in 14 towns; during the year, 3 new Sections had been formed, namely, West Haven, Branford and New London. Seventy-five mass meetings in 26 different towns of the State were held. About 80,000 leaflets and 65,000 cards were distributed.

distributed.

The vote at last election was 2,866, against 1,256 of 1806. New Haven, Bridgeport and New Britain made good gains at the town elections, the latter electing 5 candidates to office.

A marked headway is noted in the make-up of the Party membership as regards intelligence and ability. This is mainly due to the policy adopted by our Party organ. THE PEOPLE, in teaching Socialism, explaining the Party's tactics, keeping informed on the good and successful work done by our comrades in this our field of work in America, and the mercliess showing in America, and the merciless showing up of the work of the labor fakirs and their dupes. The situation being most

their dupes. The situation being most promising for our cause in the State.

The report of delegates showed a good healthy growth of the Party membership. An evergrowing circulation of the different Party publications, literature being sold in large-quantities. Bridgeport, New Haven and New Britain state that attempts are made to train the younger comrades made to train the younger comrades

made to train the younger comrades as speakers.

The old pure and simple trades unions, with very few exceptions, are posing only as sick and death benefit societies. There is, however, in many towns a strong under-current which will no doubt in short time bring on top the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Committee on Constitution and Resolutions recommended for adop-tion the following resolutions:

ON SLATERSVILLE STRIKE.

That this convention heartily endorse the action of the weavers of the Slatersville mills, R. I., in their action in organizing under the S. T. & L. A., and that we tender them all the support in our power. A collection, taken on the spot, amounted to \$10.25 for the immediate support of the strikers.

ON THE DISTURBANCE RAISED BY THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

WHEREAS, It is our conviction that WHEREAS, it is our conviction that the straight and uncompromising policy of the S. L. P. and its organs has been the main source of the Party's con-tinued progress and increasing strength towards its final aims; and

WHEREAS. We recognize that the controversy raised by the "Volkszeitung" against the Party's principles tung" against the Party's principles and tactics, is bringing confusion and divisions in to the Party membership and is consequently retarding the growth of our movement; and WHEREAS, We consider the tax question a mere side issue to which the wage worker must give no heed, as he

question a mere side issue to which the wage worker must give no heed, as he is not the direct tax payer; whereas, the false assertion by the "Volkazeitung" that the workingman is the tax payer is misleading, and means to play

payer is misleading, and means to play into the hands of the middle class reform parties; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the action of our National Executive Committee and also the policy pursued by our national organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwtaerts," and promise them our utmost support in clearing the field for the Party's progress;

RESOLVED, That we heartily approve and support the resolution passed by our State Committee;

RESOLVED, In order to avoid the results of dissensions raised by the same "Volkszeitung" in 1880, we urgently recommend to the delegates as-

gently recommend to the delegates as-sembled at this State convention to uphold, endorse and approve the stand taken by our State Committee as one deserving approval and commenda-

These resolutions were submitted by the American and the German Sections of Rockville.

After a lengthy discussion upon the questions involved, a vote was taken giving 24 votes for the resolution and against. ON THE IDAHO OUTRAGES.

RESOLVED, That we Socialists of Connecticut, in convention assembled, condemn the action of General Mer-riam for the high-handed manner in which he has acted in the Cœur d'Alene strike, and his attempt to stifle the spirit of trade unionism among the workers of Idaho; and that we commend the action of the Western Federation of Miners in endorsing the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party as being the first step in preventing the recurrence of such out-rageous acts in the future.

ON CONSTITUTION.

That Sections with 50 or less members be entitled to 2 delegates at the State conventions, and one additional delegate for each 50 or a majority fraction thereof. These delegates to be

(Continued on page &)

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communication in the returned if so desired and stamps of the control and stamps of the contr

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1801.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

		; DIAILO.		
In	1888	(Presidential)		. 2.068
In	1890			. 13.331
In	1892	(Presidential) .		. 21.157
In	1894			. 33 133
In	1896	(Presidential .		. 36.564
In	1891			82.204

We have belled a few industrial lepers, and we shall bell more before the year is out. party has in reality cut its wisdom teeth, and the wisdom teeth have cut a few fingers that ere where they should not be.

FRANK MACDONALD.

AN AMERICAN HEIRESS RIOTESS.

The cable dispatches last week brought thrilling news from Paris. A mob, not of the unwashed, but made up of titled Frenchmen, assaulted the President of the Republic at the Aut euil race course. The assault was intended as a demonstration against the decision of the Court of Cassation to annul the verdict against Dreyfus and give him a new trial, it being now established that "he was convicted on three documents, two of which were forgeries, and one of which did not relate to him." The "demonstration" was the last vulgar manifestation of a military-clerical conspiracy almost unparalleled in the history of the criminal classes in power; a conspiracy gone into preparatory to some popular massacre as the sole means to stem the rise of Socialism, and which the Socialists of France took a leading and noble part in uncovering, frastrating and bringing to naught.

The act of leading property-holding Frenchmen indulging in such a demonstration; indulging in a riot in which rotten eggs figured prominently is, indeed, worth while recording, and yet might not have been given space in these columns were it not for a certain circumstance that accompanied the riot.

Among the rioters figured our own Anna, the daughter of Jay Gould, now the Countess of Castellane, who, living in rioutous luxury in France on the marrow of American wage slaves. furnished by her conduct a fit counterpart to the conduct of her sister, Miss Helen Gould, in this city.

In this city, Miss Helen Gould is in dulging in "judicious distributions." i. e., in "gifts" to the Police. Her sister, in France, is breaking law by joining rioters. Do these two acts conflict? No! They are obverse and reverse of the same medal.

The Goulds, as capitalists, are members of a brigand class, a class that robs the working class of the fruits of its labor; consequently, a class that needs violence and physical force to keep itself in possession of its stolen goods. To bribe Policemen with gifts in New York and to join military clerical rioters in France is, accordingly, the same thing: they are transla tions into American and into French of the same idea, the same purpose, the

CAPITALIST CHRISTIANITY-MODERN CHAIPHASES.

At this time when the ill-paid and sorely tried textile workers of Slaters. ville, R. I., are battling virtually for the rights of man, a clergyman of that place is going the rounds of the men, and the women, too, doing his level best to dishearten the strikers; to in duce them to submit to extortion and degradation; to aid the modern class of the Pharisee to grind the faces of the poor more completely. He servant as he pretends, of Him who whipped the traders out of His Father's Temple, now goes about whipping, in the interest of the identical traders, their victims into subjection!

Is this Christianity? Yes-capitalist Christianity!

At such times as these, when a numerous are the instances of blasphemers, tricked in the outer trappings of Religion and of Christianity in particular, who are performing the work of Satan; in times as these, when the pulpiteers of capitalism are seeking to stem the rush and tide of Justice and Peace on Earth, that Socialism heralds and are doing their despicable work in the name of Christianity, the mind reverts to the words of Marx, uttered in 1945, when surely having just such specimens, as are now rising up, before his eyes, he made, upon the Christianity of such vultures, the following terse observations:

The social principles of Christianity have now had eighteen centuries to develop themselves in and need no further development at the hands of Prussian Revereds for American dittos).

The social principles of Christianity have leaded the slavery of the ancient world.

approved of the serfdom of the middle ages, and will in emergency also, though with somewhat pityful nifen, excuse the oppres-

sion of the proletarist.

The social principles of Christianity preach the necessity of a ruling and an oppressed class, and have nothing to offer the latter but the pious wish that the rulers be kind.

latter but the pious wish that the rolers be kind.

The social principles of Christianity leave the ecclesiasion settlement of all infamiles to heaven, and approve thereby of the continuance of these infamiles on earth.

The social principles of Christianity regard all the oppressor's rascalities against the oppressor rascalities against the oppressed either as the just punishment for original sin or other sorts of sin, or as trains which the Lord dispenses to the redeemed ones in his infinite wisdom.

The social principles of Christianity preach the virtue of humility, servility and self-degradation, in short, all the qualities of the rabide, and the workers, who do not want to be treated as rabble, need their pride, their courage and their sense of independence even more than their bread.

The Christian principles were made for sinces and hypocrites, and the proletarians are revolutionists.

Let the Slatersville pulpiteer, to-

Let the Slatersville pulpiteer, together with all of his kind, smirk and whine and blaspheme as he may. Poison, labeled treacle, is and remains poison; the wolf in the skin of sheep is and remains an animal of rapine; and so does Mephisto, though in the cloak of saintliness, remain the Prince of Linrs.

Deception can not last, nor can the people much longer be made to swallow capitalist Christianity for Justice, or to fail to recognize the modern Chaiphases, whatever livery these may masquerade in.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "Journal" of the Metal Polishers etc., furnishes a pink of an illustration on "broadness" and on the season therefor. The illustration appears in an editorial note signed by the Editor. E. J. Lynch, who at the same time is the President of the Union.

Readers of THE PEOPLE will remember how, during last year's Gubernatorial campaign in this State, with an S. L. P. full tigket in the field and Hanford at the head of it, this precious Lynch had an article declaring that there was no party in the field that the workingmen could vote for. As a sample of "narrowness" that utterance could surely pass muster. Here we had a tribune of the working people possessed of such exclusive tastes, views and convictions that nothing could suit him. He, on that occasion, surely out-narrowed the narrow.

Now, however, he comes out in favor

a platform large enough for all reformers to stand on Socialists, single taxers, free sliverites, anti-expansionists, etc. Then we will push those reforms and try and interest other inbor unions to do likewise. If that platform is Socialism, you can then count us as such, for principles, not party, we demand and shall have.

Whence this turn of heart? Whence this sudden revulsion in favor of a "broadness" that out-broadens the broad? Whence these loving sheep's eyes at Socialism, only last year condemned by him? Stand we before a miracle, a sort of Paul of Tarsus conversion?

Nay, pay, there is no miracle in the case, but a very matter of fact condition of things, to wit:

Lynch stands at the threshhold of a convention of his Union. Of course, he is willing to sacrifice himself by submitting to re-election. But unfortunately for him, his organization swarms with equally self-sacrificing individuals. He foresees a contest of would-be martyrs. That's No. 1.

Again, Lynch knows that his Union is honeycombed with New Trade Unionists or Socialists; these having been "boring from within" and getting ready to join the Alliance.

Lynch knows also that this element, desirable as their votes be, is not numerous enough alone to elect him, even if they could be hoodwinked into his support, consequently he has a good word for single taxers too and or all other riff-reff.

That's all there is of the miracle. A labor fakir on the hunt for votes to keep him on the backs of the rank and file becomes the broadest thing on earth: he becomes broad enough to allow all "isms" to flock to his support.

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" tells this excellent tale:

"They're all combined; isn't it h-ll?" said one grocer to another in our hearing the other day. "What's combined?" we inquired. "The cracker companies," was the answer. "Well, we are glad of it." we replied. "Glad; why?" "Because events like that will soon open the eyes of you little fellows to the inevitable of competition, and then you may become ameable to teachings leading to something better."

"L'Asino," Socialist illustrated humorous paper of Rome, Italy, has, un der the title "Architectural Morality," this dialogue between two millionaire, beetle-browed cads:

No. 1—"Thus, you see, the 'basis' of my marriage is simply mutual affection."
No. 2—"What about the round little million that the daughter of the contractor brought to you as her dowery!"
No. 1—"Tha's merely the 'pedestal!."
No. 2—"And what about the peculiar relations that rumor wills it, your wife has with Colonel Mandrill!"
No. 1—"Pshaw! That's simply the 'cornice'."

Of such "pedestals" and "cornices" is the architecture of the family relations among the capitalist "Pillars of Morality" here too.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Elgteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOsome time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an ele-gant volume of 75 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply La-bor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price. 25 cents

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Address Delivered by Thomas Jacob, in Jersey City, N. J.

The thoughtful man must hall the multiplicity of reforms which appear in increasing numbers, as an indica-tion of the passing away of the pernicious economic system that has op-pressed mankind so long. Not that such palliatives offer any solution of our present difficulties, but as harbin-gers of the dawn of economic liberty so carnestly looked for by every friend

of humanity.

When the institution of chattel slave ry was doomed, and its destruction only a question of time, its upholders, reading the hand writing on the wall. hastened to suggest all kinds of reme-dies and improvements short of its total abolition. If its legality was rec ognized they were quite willing to ac-cept any reforms its enemies might suggest providing their property right in the colored human being were still acknowledged.

For generations all kinds of reforms were offered, to avoid the real issue, and if at all plausible, hailed with loud acclamations by the slave-holding class. But, like Banqua's ghost, the cry of abolition would not down; it grew louder and louder and finally cul-minated in the total distruction of

slavery. History repeats itself and in our own time we see the same tactics employed to bolster up the doomed capitalist

In the present movement for economic liberty the worker claims the right to control the means of produc-tion, and he insists that capital is a tool of labor, its offspring and product, and so vitally essential to its economic exercise that it cannot be carried on without it, and therefore, demands that it be made public property. The capital-holding class, like their

prototypes, the slave owners, are quite willing to give everything but what is asked. Free education, libraries, parks, public halls, picture galleries. charity organizations, churches, baths excursions and a thousand and one other things are lavishly showered upon the people. And the more con-ciliatory, loudly proclaiming their liberality and fine sense of justice, go so far as to encourage trade unions, "public ownership" of railroads, municipal franchises, co-operation, and pose generally as the champions of down-trodden labor. But when their sin-cerity is put to the test by asking them to vote for the abolition of private property in capital, they fice in undisguised horror to the enemy's camp and become conspicuous, even among the most uncompromising foes of labor, by

their bitter hostility and denunciation. The same champions of the rights of the workingman, under great pressure, are even willing to concede bimetal-ism, income tax. free trade, single tax. or even municipal operation, if pushed never! Such a step, they say, would lead to the destruction of society.

louder the number and variety of remedies introduced, to avoid meeting the real issue, constantly increase. A the latest and most feebly perniciou productions of this kind is the work of James H. Hyslop, Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University.

The Professor, according to the "Literary Digest" of May 20, seems to have taken his inspiration from the work of W. E. H. Lecky, who, some two years ago, attempted to prove that Democracy as a form of Government for modern society had demonstrated its failure and argued that the only alternative was a return to monarchy The Professor, while admitting the im perfections of Democratic Governmena, does not propose to return to monarchy, but to "Revitalize Demo-cracy so as to enable it to meet all the new necessities of society."

This he proposes to do by restricting

the franchise, basing it on wealth as indicated by the amount of tax paid; extending the appointive and limiting the removal power of the executive; restricting the influence of Congress on appointments; establishing advisory commissions with power to shape and control legislation and by the establishment of a branch of Government or court, for securing universal official responsibility, including both the executive and legislative functionaries. other than the electorate.

If this proposition differs from monarchy in anything, save the name, the difference seems to be simply in an in-

crease in the number of those who shall be invested with despotic power. "Revitalized Democracy" as pro-posed by the professor would be the reverse of what its name implies. In-stend of being instinct with life and energy, responding to the demands of a free and untrammeled electorate, it would be but a miserable slave bound hand and foot, with hardly vitality enough to breathe, its uncertain tenure of life always threatened by the iron grasp of capital, clutched around its throat, ready at any moment to shut off its feeble existence.

If this hybrid is "Revitalized" De-mocracy, what is Plutocracy?, and how are we to regard the author, who while proclaiming loyalty to Democracy proposes to destroy the power of the people by restricting the franchise

and subordinating their representa-tives to the will of a few persons en-dowed with despotic powers. It may be that a logician can see the consistency of the Professor's course, but to the common mind, it suggests gross ignorance of the causes that lead to inefficiency and corruption in the administration of public affairs.

The Professor seems to perceive dimby that the evils of popular Government have some sort of connection with the condition of society, and thinks, by restricting the power of the people over it, the administration of public affairs will be improved.

This idea arises from a common im-pression that Governments can rise higher than their source, and be more moral than the governed. No matter how despotic a Government may be, it is but a reflex of dominant social conditions and when these are bad the Government must necessarily reflect

very foundation of the present social system. An unjust discrimination, re-warding labor so unfairly, that the warding labor so unfairly, that the great mass barely receive the means of existence, while a few are over-whelmed with wealth and luxury, produces antagonistic classes constantly it war, straining every nerve to despoil each other, the poor to the rich to increase their wealth, the whole resulting in a chaotic condition that tends to demoralize and degrade mankind instead of elevate and develop his higher characteristics.

A marked decadence in morals must

necessarity attend such a state of af-fairs, but it is temporary, and only indientes the disintegrations of an old of things incident to the evolution of a higher condition of civiliza-

And these social evils, deeply rooted and these social exist deeply footes in a bad economic system, the Profes-sor proposes to eradicate by tinkering with politics and politicians. Ye gods! he might as well try to prevent the shining of the sun by cutting off its shadow.

As long as ar unscientific economic system forces the individual to war with his fellow for the means of : ... a system so rigid and inflexible that one man cannot increase or retain his wealth without impoverishing another, -so long will we have chaos and war-fare and corruption and incompetence in the administration of public affairs and nothing short of the abolition of such a system will bring any improve-

nent in either Government or morals. Adopt a broad economic system that protects every man in the possession and enjoyment of the wealth he produces and moral leprosy, with its attending corruption, will be a thing of the past. But this can never be until private property in the means of labor abolished and all have an equal opportunity of using the most improved tools of production. Then, and not until then, will corruption and conflict cease and chaos be succeeded by order, honesty and peace, and Democracy be really revitalized.

Do you think that Prof. Hyslop and

his fellow reformers will aid in secur-ing these ends? If you do, you are sadly mistaken, for his work plainly ing these ends? indicates that he cannot bear to con template a state of society where the few no longer rule the many. He and all such reformers, no matter how honest their intentions, must be classed as enemies of human progress, and bit ter and incessant war must be waged against them by the friends and advocates of economic liberty.

FREE SPEECH SUPPRES-SORS MISS IT AGAIN.

The parties of capitalism, "Law and have again shown the cloven hoof in their attitude to the movement of the working class, by their uncon-stitutional attempt to suppress free speech. On May 29, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., Comrade A. S. Brown was summarily pulled off a truck, from which he was addressing an audience on the subject of Social-ism, and placed before the bar of Justice (?) on the technical charge of

obstructing the streets."

Comrade Brown, before the Police Captain refused either to apply for a permit, claiming that as the represen-tative of a regularly organized political party, it was not necessary, or to dis-continue his speech, unless he was locked up.

The whole matter ended in a com-plete backdown by "His Honor." Comrade Brown was discharged on the spot, and returned immediately to where he was hauled away from by the law-breaking capitalist lackeys. A and enthusiastic audience, which had in the meantime gathered, was addressed for an hour and the truths of he class struggle PLAINLY STATED We hope the Constitution breakers will take the lesson to heart and under-stand that the S. L. P., which stands for the rights and libertles of the working class, will resent any interference that stands in the way of its mission.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, W. Y. (Store open from 8 a. ra. to 9 p. m.)

The Communist Manifesto\$0.10	Ü
Karl Marx:	
· Value, Price and Profit	ĕ
Wage-Labor and Capital	2
A Discourse of Free Trade	d
Capital, \$1.20; cloth 1.75	
Frederick Engels:	
The Condition of the Working Class	
in England	
Development of Socialism from	
Utopia to Science	i.
George Piechanoff:	
Anarchism and Socialism, 25c.;	Ñ
cloth,	1
H. M. Hyndman: Economics of Socialism 1.2)	ä
E. Relfort Bax:	ä
Religion of Socialism 1.00	ä
Ethics of Socialism 1.00	
Outlooks from the New Stand-	
point 1.00	ř.
The French Revolution 1.00	ï
History of the Paris Commune25	ü
W. H. Dawson:	
German Socialism and Ferdinand	
Lassalle 1.00	ı
George Howell:	j
New and Old Trade Unionism 1.00	,
Sydney and Beatrice Webb: History of Trade Unionism 5.00	ä
Industrial Democracy, 2 vols 8.00	ı
Problems of Modern Industry 2.50	ı
Beatrice Potter (Webb):	'
The Co-operative Movement in	
Great Britain	
Engene Sue:	1
The Silver Cross or the Carpenter	
of Nazareth, 25c.; cloth50	

Its evils.

The ignorance, irresponsibility and corruption that mark the administration of public affairs are but the effects of a cause that will be found at the paper and facilities work at the effect.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-There is a snag that the Socialists are bound to rup up against; and when they do, up the

spout they'll go.

Uncle Sam-Why, that's interesting.

We are of the opinion that we have clean sailing before us.

B. J.—Not much; and I'll show you.

If the Socialists get into power their aim will be to acquire possession of the present machinery of production. S .- For the people; yes. B. J.-And they are not going to send policemen and troops to oust the pres-

ent possessors without further ado: they will put their acts upon a legal basis, otherwise their example of violence would instigate the most violent passions from their own camp-follow ers; that might be found difficult to eurb. I know that Socialists seek the most peaceful solution possible; they are not going to set the example or give a color for violence; eh? U. S.—I don't know just what you

are driving at, or have in mind by all that. But, to help you to a head, I'll say, Yes, we shall certainly put our acts upon a legal basis; what then? Then you will be caught tight.

U. S .- How 80? B. J.—Because there isn't money enough in the country to buy out legal-ly the present capitalists. Thus you will stand before the alternative of either taking forcible possession by

confiscatory procedure, or to give up the plan of acquiring possession being unable to do so legally.

I. S.-Heavens! Are you there yet?
Why, man, this objection about "con-

fiscation" has been flattened out flatter

than a pancake-B. J. Then you mean to confiscate? U. S.-I shall leave that question aside for two reasons: First, because it has been amply answered before; but secondly, and above all, because the point you raise about "buying out" the capitalists is a peculiarly interesting one. I shall meet it with a broad-side-of-the-wedge answer: There will be no want of money to buy out your Messrs. Capitalists-

B. J. staggers back with a grunt of amazement.
U. S.-And by the most approved

legal and lawful style, too.

B. J. (beside himself with wonderment)—How? How? Your Congress and Legislatures will have to appoint Committees to appraise that capital; the capital in the country is worth billions and bullers when well are the control of the capital in the country is worth billions and the capital in the country is worth billions when hillions when well are the capital in the capital in the country is worth billions when hillions when well are the capital in the cap lions upon billions; where will you get that money from? Where— U. S.—Not so fast. We SHALL ap-

point Committees to appraise—
B. J. (testily)—And there you will

U. S.-Let's see. The following has happend in Massachusetts only last month: A stock-holder in a Massachusetts manufacturing concern, that was pretty low down and paying no divi-dends, received notice of an assess-ment of \$100 per share. Surprised, he asked the reason for this unexpected One in whom he had confidence move. One in whom he had control told him: "Pay the assessment and keep still." This he did. Pretty soon he received a stock dividend of—how much do you imagine?—of \$100 PER SHARE! Do you catch on, what that

B. J.-I can't say I do; I am not

familiar with stock transactions.
U. S.—Well it means this: The capital of the corporation had been doubled by water; the assessment had the ap-pearance of a bona fide doubling the capital; but by returning the whole of the assessment, under the fraudulent guise of "stock dividends," the original capital actually remained the same. Do you understand?

B. J.-Guess I do. now. U. S.-Now, then, this watered wealth goes into the billions that capital is made to appear as being "worth"; it swells the total of the money that the capitalist class claims for its plants. Now, do you imagine that our "Committees on Appraisement" will allow such fraudulent values to be foisted on them

allow such fraudulent values to be foisted on them.

B. J.—They shouldn't!

U. S.—Neither will they. To begin with, all this fraudulent "water" will be squeezed out by our "Committees on Appraisement." It is safe to say that there goes two-thirds of the billions upon billions to be bought out. Stick a pin there.

B. J.-But that don't dispose of but a part of the value of the plants.

U. S.—Of a very good part. Now as to the other parts. There is not one capitalist concern in the land that has not defrauded the Government of taxes. The amounts of these taxes, that the Government has been cheated out of, alone runs up to hundreds of thousands, aye, into the millions. B. J.-Guess there is a good deal in

that U. S .- Do you imagine that our

"Committees on Appraisement" won't look into that item, ascertain it, calculate the interest due on it, and deduct the whole gross sum from the amount that remains after the water is squeezed out?

B. J.—Guess not. U. S.—That done, do you imagine

U. S.—That done, do you imagine that our "Committee on Appraisement" will neglect to look into all the violations of law, of which not one of this capitalist concerns is innocent?

B. J.—Would they?

U. S.—Bet your eye-balls they will. Leave it to that Committee, a veritable Committee of Safety, with the Law in their hands, the very laws passed by that brigand class of Capitalist to hoodwink the workers with that "Committee on Appraisement" will cause these violators of the Law—who, by their violations of the Law—who, by their violations of the Law—who, by their violations of the Law have often and again caused the loss of life

besides the loss of limbs-, to pay the full penalty of their misdemeanors and nies both by fines and impriso

ments—

B. J.—But, at that rate, there will be

hardly anything left to pay-U. S.-You now discover that your "snag" is no snag ahead for Socialism?

B. J.—I begin to realize that.

U. S. (with a devout look)-And that whole thing can be done very lawfully?

B. J.—Yes, indeed; without a jar.
U. S.—And you perceive also that
there will be no danger of a money

famine to buy out the capitalists?

B. J.—"Money famine"!? I should say, no. 'That "Committee on Appraisement" will positively make money easy. The price of the plants will have been paid off clean.

U. S. (sympathetically)-No; not entirely. There may be a balance of a nickle in favor of the capitalists, and that amount will be religiously paid over to those of them who have not landed in jail. Do you see? B. J.-I see.

HICKEY CLARIFYING KAN-SAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—Comrade Hickey finished a six days eagagement here yesterday evening. It
is safe to say that during that time the
cause of Socialism in these parts took
a long lenp forward. Bad weather interferred on several occasions to cut
attendance at meetings, but others
made up for them. The Sunday afternoon meeting in Labor Hall was attended by over three hundred people.
Comrade Hickey's subject was the
New versus the Old Trades Unlonism,
and he held his audience for over two KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28 .- Comand he held his audience for over two and a half hours; afterwards there was another hour given to questions, during which several of the local fakir crowd which several of the local tensel crows gave an exhibition of themselves; so well had the audience understood our comrade's lecture that the queries of the fakirs were met with laughter all over the house before they were anover the house before they were anover the several control of the several

But most important of all. Comrade Hickey leaves a different Section in Kansas City to what he found on ar-Kansas City to what he found on arrival. It is not to be wondered at that in this city, which is the birth place of the "Appeal to Reason," we had many, who, despite their membership in the S. L. P., still considered the "Appeal" "a good paper," and its tactics "all right to reach those who don't understand our tactics," etc. In fact many of our most earnest workers have in time past done their share in have in time past done their share in spreading the confusion taught by Wayland's sheet. The writer himself must plead guilty. There was also manifest in the Section a "spirit of toleration" a la "Appeal" for everything "coming our way." But it is all over now. In a meeting held yesterday evening for the special benefit of the Section. Comrade Hickey went thoroughly into the history of these people who are "coming our way," which is something that not even those who have been holding out for straight who have been holding out for straight tactics the past year, were acquainted with. At the close of Hickey's address, the following resolution was presented and adopted without a dissenting vote:

swered.

presented and adopted without a dissenting vote:

WHEREAS. The "Appeal to Reason." a paper owned and published by J. A. Warland, at Girard. Kansas, has uttered slanders concerning the management of the Socialist Labor Party, both by assertion and inference charging corruntion of its mational officers, without offering any proof whatever, and refusing to notice demands for such proofs; and

WHEREAS. The "Appeal to Reason" supports the Social Democratic party, an institution organized expressity to trade on the awakening Socialist sentiment of the country and divert it to middle class purposes; and the leaders of which party have by both speech and writings proven themselves ignorant sentimentalists where they were not scheming rascais; in evidence of which purposes and such support the "Appeal to Reason" consistently leaves place in its noticy for middle class propaganda, to wit: invoring "public ownership of all MONO-POLIES." "leaving "monopolies" undefined; devoting much space to municipal ownership which is now agitating the middle class; showing what low rates can be given to patrons of municipally owned water and light plants, etc., and what profits can be made by the cities owning same; hinting at reduced taxation, etc., all of which is positively of no benefit to the working class, but ca-the contrary, a source of gravest danger, inasmuch as it tends to rivet more firmly on them the domination of a decadent class; devoting space to direct legislation, which principle, "cause of the ignorance of the masses concerning the economic question, would, if adopted now, but be a weapon for every demagogue whe could gain public atteation providing present conditions were sufficiently denounced, which is within the ability of the most is, norant; and

WHEREAS. The "Appeal to Reason" openly applauds middle class radicale; Jones of Toledo. Pingree of Detroit, and

norant; and WHEREAS. The "Appeal to Reason" openly applauds middle class radicals; Jones of Toledo, Pingree of Detroit, and Hearst of New York, as well as others of less note, which naturally induces many discontented projectarians to support the factions led by these self seeking politicians and the self-seeking politicians and

factions led by these self seeking pour-clans; and WHEREAS, The "Appeal to Reason," while severe and drastic in its criticism of pres-ent conditions, uterly falls to point out the real remedy: UNCOMPROMISING, CLASS-CONSCIOUS POLITICAL ACTION on the part of the proletarist; therefore be it RESOLVED, That Section Kansas City considers any support given the "Appeal to Reasoon" to be to the injury of the Social ist Movement and in direct violation of the Party pledge, and that offenders should be dealt with accordingly.

The Section has sent in a large order for Kautsky's pamphlets, for "Re-form or Revolution" and "What Means form or Revolution" and "What Means This Strike?", also for several copies of "Capital." Next week or within two weeks at most the Section will subscribe for four hundred copies weekly of the Party press, THE PEOPLE, "The Tocsin," "The Class Straggle" and "Worker's Call." Comrade Hickey secured 28 subscriptions is THE PEOPLE.
On this same Monday evening a

THE PEOPLE.
On this same Monday evening a mixed local of the 8. T. & L. A. was started with sixteen charter members. On the whole, Section Kansas City has enlisted for the war. Fakirs and furies should take notice.

GARNET FUTUOYE.

THE VOTE OF RHODE IS-LAND.

"ME-TOOS,"

also an Illustration of What Capi-

Thou art neither hot not coid; therefore will I spew thee out of my mouth.coid; the three ou (Bible.)

PITTSBURG, Pa.-Perhaps no highcompliment could be paid to the inciples of the S. L. P, then the one principles of the S. L. P. then the one fact that there are so many cheap, counterfeit, bungling imitations. No man ever attempts to counterfeit a counterfeit. It is always the true realine article that is counterfeited; and this will apply to Socialism as well as to money and many other things. The clear-cut, clear philosophy of the principles of the S. L. P. in the form of the class struggle of to-day comeands admiration for many reasons.

of the class stringle of formany com-ands admiration for many reasons. Counterfeit Socialism and "Mee-too" socialists exist as a matter of course. Many of these self-styled "Socialists" are "independent" simply because they are not Socialists at all. We hear them ay that every man has his own opi-aions of what constitutes Socialism. Yet had they anything like a wellrounded knowledge of sociology they that Socialism is not a matter of indi-ridual opinion at all. Modern Social-ism is the concensus of opinion. Sosm is the concensus of opinion. So-cisism is the visible form of the most defauced thought of the fluest minds of our time, gathered from every quar-ter of the earth. It remained for the g. L. P. to gather up these priceless ads of thought coming from every point of the compass, and weave them into connected and consecutive form in the shape of the S. L. P., its platform and principles;—decidedly a concensus

lany of these "Me-too" Socialists do not connect themselves with the S. L. P. because it costs a dollar or two oc-P. Decause it costs a donar or two occasionally, and because the Party is too narrow, or too "intolerant," or too much "bossism," or too much this, that or the other,—all of which only exists in their own imaginations. It is markedly characteristic of the super-scial economist, the raw and unclarifed, that he is always a fadist, a one less man. Having casually noticed some one disease in the body politic, he straight-way jumps to the conclusion that a "Reform" of one item will cure the whole body of society. Hence your mere fadist, observing through an inrerted telescope, sagely remarks that Socialism is "too narrow." But being a "Me-too" Socialist he straight-way becomes fired with a heroic ambition to "improve," to "broaden." to "Americanize." He is going to teach Socialism as it ought to be taught. Our years of a valuable experience, that has developed this concensus of opinion, cuts no figure whatever with him. And so we have "colonization" Socialists, and co-operative factory" Socialists, and "one thing at a time" Socialists, and every beggarly little fad and utopian scheme with its little patent porous plaster for wooden legs has its "Socialists." To claim to be a Socialist, is fast becoming equivalent to a claim of superiority, and so we have all kinds of "Me-toos," who are merely trading upon the principles and reputation of the S. L. P. They are merely fadists, hollow, shallow and superficial, and in most cases entirely hypocritical and deliberately mislead-

ing for criminal purposes.

The latest arrival of this kind of one idea fadists is the muncipal ownership fellow of the Mayor Jones-Pingree type of hybrid. Take notice to this fact: the capitalist press notices these gentry more and more daily and weekly, sim-ply gives them free advertising, and this is all done for a deliberate pur-pose, with a hope that clear class-con-scious Socialism may be smothered in the utoplan vagaries of counterfeit Socialism. This disorganized corporal's guard of Social Debauchery Socialists are not at all dangerous, only as they are able to mislead the unclarified and act as Delilahs for capitalism.

Under the present capitalistic sys-tem (i. e., the capitalist ownership of the land and tools of production, that inevitably produces wage slavery), it is exceedingly doubtful if the public control of any or all public services control of any or all public services would bring any substantial benefits to the working class. One thing might just as well be clearly understood without going any further; and that is this fact: SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM CANNOT EXIST SIDE BY SIDE

SIDE. The same social system can-not support them both. As for semi-Socialism, there is none. Semi-Socialism is only capitalism discussed. This Mayor Jones-Pingree socialed Socialism of "Municipal Services" implies acquisition by purchase by the bond scheme.—probably the most desirable (to the capitalist) of all forms of capitalism. Again, in the labor market competition tends to lower wages to the lowest point of subsistance: such old saws as "the standard of wages," "a living wage." "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," etc., have all become antiquated chestnuts. Coupling all this with the fact that the capitalist class holds the key to the economic situation in the shape to the economic situation in the shape of land and tools of production, they will inevitably find ways and means to more than neutralize all the extension of the shape to the shape of the pected benefits. Every reduction in the living expenses of the workingman only opens the way for a reduction of wages under the present system. Capitalism will see to it that the capi-Capitalism will see to it that the capitalist class gets more than their share of resultant benefits out of Jones-Pintree "Socialism." All this twaddle about "Municipal Socialism" only reveals the fact that these people have as usual) succeeded in getting the cart is front of the hors... Socialism will sot come in streaks and spots. Municipalities will not nor cannot be socialised until capitalism is destroyed. The smership of the tools of production is the root of capitalism. Trimming of a twig here and there only stimulates the root. We must socialize causes the tool of production) and effects (one a twig here and there only stimulates the root. We must socialize causes the root. We must socialize causes the tool of production) and effects (one of which is municipal misgovernment) will disappear. International Socialism will as a matter of course mean and include the Socialism of the nation, the State, the city. The tool of production is the foundation, and the saly one. Other foundation hath no Socialism than this; and therefore is not Socialism. Their counterfelt Socialism. They are not clear, they are not clear,

are many of them dishonest and openly advocate dishonest schemes; they are to be watched, exposed, and guarded against; they call themselves "Socialist," and yet condemn the S. L. P. and its tactics and openly compound and dicker with capitalistic parties for a

dicker with capitalistic parties for a Juda's price.

One of the best illustrations of the sillyness of this capitalistic Socialism has been furnished by the Government purchase of the slack water system on the Monongahela River. Up until two years ago this slack water system was the property of a corporation, who charged stiff lockage rates and made a good thing out of it. After many years of agitation, the Government bought it out at an exorbitant price, and it is it out at an exorbitant price, and it is now "free." What has been the re-sults, and particularly to the working

people?
First, the wages and other economic conditions of the 40,000 miners along its banks have not been affected a par-ticle by the "one step at a time socializing" of the Monogahela system; it has never even been mentioned in wage or other disputes.

Second, it has had absolutely no effect whatever upon the price of coal; the "down river" workman gets his coal no cheaper; the selling price of labor and selling price of product has not been effected at all.

Third, to the employés of the lock-age system it is quite another matter. Under the corporation, of course, they were capitalistic employes and were treated as such. When the system became Government property, of course, the employes becomes Government employés; and when we call to mind the existence of a national eight-hour law applying to Government employés, this specimen of "one thing at at time Socialism" becomes interesting. The "free" system exceeded any previous year, yet the number of employés re-mained the same as before; wages were not increased; and the hours of labor were 11 for the day turn and 13 for the night turn,-just as under the corporation. The employes inform me that the traffic on the river is constantly increasing, yet only at lock No. 1 extra men are employed only occasionally. Again, the employes at No. 1 and the other lower locks where they are nearly always constantly busy sometimes not getting time to eat during the entire turn, get the same pay as up at No. 9 where they hardly ever "lock" more than three or four times a

This specimen of "Socialism" has proven reactionary, apparently a step backward. No one has been benefited except a few capitalists. Not one workingman has been benefited, while many have been seriously injured. Verily the little finger of capitalistic Government is thicker than the loins of private capitalism.

The same social atmosphere will not

sustain both Socialism and Capital-ism. H. A. GOFF.

Ohio Convention.

(Continued from page 1.)

event in the history of labor, and by such action alone can the workers emancipate themselves; and believing this action of the miners is certain to be followed by other large bodies of organized labor, and it heralds the near coming of the day where organization will be supplanted by political action along the whole line of unionism, there-

RESOLVED. That we delegates as S. L. P. representing wage earners, and being members of trades unions of our respective crafts, do everything within our power to educate our fellow craftsmen to emulate the action of our fellow wage slaves West of the Mississippi and use every effort honorable to have the different conventions, subdistricts, district and national, to adopt simiar resolutions.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROPOSED NON-PARTISAN "LABOR CONVENTION."

WHEREAS, Trades Unions of Ohio have been called upon to participate in a convention at Columbus on the first day of June, 1899, ostensibly to place an independent State ticket in the political field this fall, and such meeting is advertised to be addressed by capitalistic politicians upon whom the working class cannot rely; and

WHEREAS, "Independent" move-ments always have had, and always will have, a mushroom growth and

then speedily collapse; and The "non-partisanship" VHEREAS so loudly pleaded for is an utter impos-sibility by reason of the conflicting in-terests of the capitalist and wage

terests of the capitalist and wage working classes; therefore be it RESOLVED. That the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio does hereby condemn all brands of political morements labeled "independent" and "non-partisan" as farcical and ineffective in the cause of the exploited; and appeals to the industrial class to rise in their might, and, as a class. rise in their might, and, as a class, conscious of its rights and power, move in a solid phalaux upon the intrenchments of the otherwise in-viucible capitalist class, demanding its unconditional surrender.

CT. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

elected at a regular business meeting elected at a regular business meeting of the Section at least one month prior to the day of the convention. The Agitation Committee made the following recommendations which were also adopted:

were also adopted:

1. That a fair be arranged for the purpose of raising a DAILY PEOPLE fund, and Sections of New Jersey. New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts to co-operate.

2. The State Committee to publish a State Manual Grips advice to voters.

State Manual giving advice to voters on the election laws, and also showing

the Party's strength.

3. That an Organizer be put in the field for a number of months to agitate and organise for the Party.

4. That all Sections start speakers' clubs with the object in view of doing

more work than heretofore.

5. That whenever there are three Sections in any county, these Sections be ordered to organize a County Committee which will direct agitation with-

in said county.

New Haven was chosen the seat of the State Committee and New Britain the town where the next State convention is to be held.

F. SERRER, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

That S. D. P. Mass. State Conventios

The THE PEOPLE—The "Volkszeitung" was deathers by be pleased to the has deathers. So far the evidence produced in support of that position had the very great merit of having nothing whatever to do with the matter in hand. This of course the produced in support of that position had the very great merit of having nothing whatever to do with the matter in hand. This of course had been the subject of the same idea, then, and not fill then. do we realize with what a wall of standard the volkszeitung" has a wall of summant the volkszeitung and the subject of an income tax plank, and one Solon arose and opposed it. "All taxes were paid by the working class," he said, "and therefore it would not be wise for an income tax plank, and one Solon arose and copposed it. "All taxes were paid by the working class," he said, "and therefore it would not be wise for an income and solon the poor people could then excape them." For that recome he stood opposed to taxes of all sorts, "the Cooperative Commonwealth would not be based on taxes and the poor people could then excape them." The rest of the delegates applauded, and spoken well, we must remember that it was customary for Socialist parties to have income tax planks in their platform and set the S. D. he had been the said of the work of the said of the said that while the brother had spoken well, we must remember that it was customary for Socialist parties to have income tax planks in their platform and set the S. D. he had been the said that the said th

the good almost. The tasts about that tasts are in good almost. It is almost that tast are tory gate is that it didn't clang after James very often as he was on to a trick worth two of working very much. All his life he has been an old woman idling in the sun, and the rays from good natured toilers have held body and meanness together in him. That support of men like Carey is one of the taxes the "Volkszeitung" has overheide deep the taxes the "Volkszeitung" has overheide taxes the "Volkszeitung" has overtheoked, or, if we take its position on the trades union question, it is one which it wishes to see retained.

The S. D. P. Insulted the workers of Boston by allowing Gordon to speak ou the Common. In classifying human beings Fred G. R. must be set down as a dribble. He is one of the worst products of a system perfect in its ability to produce crooks. Very few men are more expert in yielding to temptation than he.

Stoneham, Mass., May 30.

The Georgia "Christian Commonwealth."

The Georgia "Christian Commonwealth."

To THE PEOPLE.—I have just read your history of the rise and downfail of Ruskin. I put in some 4 months there during 1897, afterwards I went to Fairhope Colony on Mobile Bay, and afterward have come to this colon), where I have remained ever since. I have had nausual opportunities to study and investigate these fake "Socialistic Co-operation" concerns, and having sufficient means to make myself independent means of surdy and investigate these fake "Socialistic Co-operation" concerns, and having sufficient means to make myself independent means of surdy and investigate these fake "Socialistic Co-operation" concerns, and having sufficient means to make myself independent means of surdy means of saving a poor devil from beling taken in by them. The story you tell of Ruskin is all that could be asked to open the eyes of the guilible, and monstrous as is the swindle williamly and scoundrelism cast-far in the shade by the exposure which will be made in a few days of this non plus ultra of co-operative hunco games known as the "Christian Commonweaith."

Huskin never intended to plunder any body but Socialists with \$500, while this concern, originated and founded by a lot of broken-down preachers, underions a seekane by which they have not only fry for Ruskin to wast six were too many fry for Ruskin to wast six were too many fry for Ruskin to wast six were too many fry for Ruskin to wast six were too many fry for Ruskin to wast six well to for the contract in the story of Heaven had been the rottenness of the concern is shown up in the "stolen livery of Heaven" have which the last tweek, Saturday, June 3.

Nothing can surpass the heartless greedy grasping bratality of the "saints," who, in the "stolen livery of Heaven" have through their paper, "The Social Gospel, been large the paper, "The Social Gospel, been large th

good work and promising to keep you in-formed of matters here. Commonwealth, Ga., May 28.

Light from Milford, Ct.

Light from Milford, Ct.

Te. THE PEOPLE.—The resolution, published in the "Voiksseltung" of last May 30, alegaed to be from Section Milford, was the product of arbitrary and deilberately dishenest acts on the part of the Financial Secretary of Section Milford, who, before the sannouncement of a proposed special meeting, took it upon himself to accept new members said to be of outside Sections, and transferred them to our Section for the purpose of securing a majority. The said "Special Session" DID NOT TAKE PLACE. Among the doubtful members were three Poles, alleged to be of Section Ansonia; one of these, being asked whether he knew what the "meeting" had done, answered: "No"; being thereupon informed of what had happened, he said: "Had I known that, I would not have roted."

None of those present at the alleged special meeting can read English, nor does any of them keep a Party organ; aside from Poles, two read, to my knowledge, the "Volksmeitung." That is the whole soaphuble of the "resolution," and the mainer in which it was manufactured here by people who don't care to know anything of our Farty tactics, or were used as voting cattle. I send this as a correction: Section Milford has had nothing to do with the thing.

GUST, LANGNER.

GUST, LANGNER.

GUST, LANGNER.

GUST, LANGNER.

P. S.--I have sent an exact copy of this to the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." -G. L.

For the enlightenment of our readers the following explanation is necessary. On last May 30, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published at the head of a front-page column, in bourgeois leaded and with Jaming head-lines, a leaded and with faming head-lines, a "resolution" denunciatory of the National Executive, the Party organs, Party tactics, etc., etc.,—all in the approved style of such productions—, and purporting to have been "extensively debated" in, and then "unanimously adopted" by Section Milford, Conn. The whole thing looked, to say the least, fishy. It have not the signature least, fishy. It bore not the signature of the Organizer, the authorized officer of the Organizer, the authorized officer to make reports, but, instead, it bore three signatures of unauthorized persons. For this reason it was ignored in these columns. That explains the above correction from the Organizer. It should here be added that the "New Yorker Voikszeitung," which promptly and prominently published the fraudulent report from Milford, has SUP-PRESSED THE OFFICIAL CORRECTION SENT TO IT BY THE OR RECTION SENT TO IT BY THE OR-GANIZER OF THE SECTION. The main purpose of the publication in these columns of the Organizer's statement, and of the explanations hereby attached thereunto, is to convey, via the English readers, this important information to those deluded German comrades whose scurce of information would otherwise be limited to the "Volkszeitung."-Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

Cood Tidings from Spokane, Wash.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Spokane is growing steadily and the membership is of the class-conscious sort that can't be muddled by "tax-reformers," municipalizers," "can de colequists," or even the "broad," "American Socialism" of Carey, Deba and Wayland. The trades unions here are not very strongly Gemperized, and they listen attentively to specches "explaining the causes of the importance of pure and simple trades unionism." The Organizer has addressed several of the unions here in their halls at their own invitation, and finds them on the road to class-consciousness. There is a strong movement on foot on the part of the capitalists to crush the labor or ganizations and it is not unlikely that "harmony" à la Wardner will prevail in Spokanethis summer. The capitalist in this neck of the woods seems bound to illustrate what we gre teaching: that the Government is merfig the weapon of the capitalist class. After they have illustrated this well, the proletariat will follow our advice and quit destroying its own property; voie itself luto the law-making and law-enforcing places; abolish wage slavery and class rule, and try the novel experiment of worrying along sans slave, sans owner.

Long live the Socialist Republic:

W. S. PALTON, Organizer.

Spokane, Wash., May 31.

Some More about Bro. (?) Daly of the C.F.U. & Metal Polishers etc.

To THE PEOPLE.—This is a continuation of my narrative of facts concerning one Bro. (2) T. M. Daly's sale purpose of doing better work for his suffering fellow crafts-men.

Bro. (2) T. M. Dally suffering fellow craftamen.

For some time after the election of Daly as Business Agent, the members in general were kicking at paying extra towards the support of an idder.

To give something in return for the \$15 a week he got, he promised to get members into the organization, but it appeared that that was not very easily done though very easy to promise.

There is a Joint Committee of New York, This Joint Committee consists of a delegate from each local which is willing to pay the pro rata share of the sniary and other expenses of the Business Agent. The Committee meets every week, hears reports of the different branches of the trade, and lastructs and supervises the Business Agent accordingly. So as to make the burden easier, this Joint Committee wanted him to join the Joint Committee, that would reduce the pro rata share of the salary of the Business Agent levied upon the members.

But Bro. (5) Daly refused to do it. That would be too much work for him, and he was the victor.

Business Agent leviced upon the memoria.

But Bro. (?) Daly refused to do it. That would be too much work for him, and he was the victor.

At the next meeting of the Joint Committee, Daly was very jubilant and revealed the extraordinarily good (?) news, that he would, within a few days, organize a new Moulders' local which would be attached to the Joint Committee.

Ualy's attention was called to the fact that it was a most miscally proceeding to organize and opposition union to an organization, because said organization kicked on paying the salary of an unnecessary donothing; and that a second charter cannot be granted according to the National Constitution, Art. XIII., Sec. 15. to wit:

"The President shall not issue more than one charter to each branch of the trade in any one city."

"He answered in a long speech that the present local was no good and was not faithful to the National Union, and by organising a new local the trade would be bettered in general; as to the charter, that would be all right, he would fix that.

Daly was asked, "What about the prize of \$10 given for forming a new local? To whom will it belong?"

"Why?" replied he, "I have formed several locals and goot the money."

This at at time when he was Business Agent and getting paid for doing just that work. "I am doing the work and not you; go ahead and do it yourselves if you can, and the money will belong to you." said he. After some arguing the Joint Committee dropped the matter and waited for developments.

Meanwhile the moulders wondered what was to become of them, so they jolued the Joint Committee to privent the foundation of an opposition union. About January last the contract—the only one in New York—between the union and the J. L. Motts-let went the foundations among the "leaders." a special meeting was conting the "leaders." a special meeting was conting the "leaders." a special meeting was conting the "leaders." a special meeting was

shop: the brass finishers being displaced by the introduction of machines, now operated by youngsters at 45 to 36 a week. V. n Daly was asked what could be done in the matter, he excused himself on the pica of lack of time to thoroughly consider the question.

the question.

There is another "labor leader" in this city whom the members of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Bruss Workers' International Union book upon with wonder, not unmixed with awe, and he is J. E. Fitzgerald, First Vice-President of the International Union. He is a "South of the International Union." Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and BrassWorkers' International Union book upon
with wonder, not unmixed with awe, and
he is J. E. Fittgeraid, First Vice-President
of the International Union. He is a "Socisilist-too," but not a "bipoted, narrowminded one, like those of the S. L. P." He
is a great friend of "Little Billie" Bryan.
Henry George, Debs. Croker, and nuncipal
ownership. Shouts about the "burden of
taxation," etc., etc. He is broad-minded
and a "Journal" expansionist.

Being asked why he as First Vice-President, did not call bely to task for manufacturing strikes at Michel & Vauch's, said
he would do so as soon as possible, but has
not—as yet. The truth is he dare not, as
Daly makes it worth fitzle's time to sick
to him. Duly, by giving him jobs as committeeman occasionally, said jobs paying Soa day and nore.

Such neople as Daly and Fitzy preach to
the working class "no politics in the union"
"no class-consciousness"; "make good to
use of your ballot'; "organise and pay hich
dues, as it is only then can an organization
be kept up"; "agist capital with capital,
etc., etc.

To my fellow brass workers I would say;

To my fellow brass workers I would say;

dues, as it is only then can an organization be kept up"; "fight capital with capital, etc., etc

Who Can Tell ? -

To THE PEOPLE.—Can you inform me who is the delegate of the "Amalgamated Arcade Builders" to the Central Fakirated Union?

New York, June 4.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A COMRADE, PEKIN, ILL.—"Philosophical Anarchy" is a crazy term. Anarchy excludes philosophy, and philosophy Anarchy. The title however has been assumed by people who claim to be "Anarchists," whatever that may mean to them; but, since they are of an "ensy golog" disposition, and don't want to be taken for the "bomb-throwing" variety, they have dubbed themselves "Philosophica." A Socialist can not be an Anarchist—whether of the "bomb-throwing" or the "philosophic, whether of the "rose-water" or the "dirty water" variety. If you come across a "Philosophic Anarchist," you need not be slarmed; they are quite inoffensive. But if you come across a "Socialist Philosophic Anarchist," you had better be on your guard. These specimens are either crooks or crazy.

H. D. McT., MANCHESTER, VA.-It would be well, when you send a common cation to a capitalist paper, to deprive the Editor of the pretext that its length keeps it out.

C.A. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Don't you read THE PEOPLE? Efforts are being made to establish a DAILY PEOPLE, funds are being collected. At regular intervals you will find in these columns the report of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference.

the DAILY PEOPLE Conference.

TO THE MANY WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—Your communications to this office our the Tax Question and in confine our the Tax Question and in commercial to the "Volkszeitung" are too numerous to publish. The communications which you sent to the "Volkszeitung" and were suppressed by it, and you now send us,—they alone would be numerous enough to fill a special edition of THE PEOPLE. As occasion serves, one or other may be published. But the matter may now be considered settled. In point of the scientific principle involved, and in point of statistics the "Volkszeitung" has been simply flattened out. What now remains to be settled is of a different nature.

J. H. N. Y.—The Socialist Labor Party

J. H., N. Y.—The Socialist Labor Party owns THE PEOPLE, absolutely and with-out qualification. The paper is the Party's exclusive property.

H. W. R., NEWARK, N. J.—That statement about Bohm and the S. T. & L. A. is absolutely false. It was one of the mendacities that Kurzenknabe set affont. The present retailer of it to you, evidently a friend of Kurzenknabe's, should have, one should think, his hands full in defending his friend, who was turned down by his own Union on the charge of smbezzlement. Bohm has enough to answer for; but of that charge he is innocent. At any rate, it is not for Kurzenknabeltes to throw stones at Bohm.

Bohm.

L. W. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—No; we don't scare worth a cent. What of it were the "Volkszeitung" to "kick the traces and turn completely against the Party"? Let it. As an outspoken and known foe, it can do the Party no harm. It can, under its present management, harm the Party only because, being considered a Party paper, its bourgeois articles on taxation, its pure and simple trade union stitude, and its other sinfulnesses may mislead the unthinking into taking its utterances for "Socialism." and may cause the capitalist parties to use its utterances against the Party. All that ceases the moment the paper "kicks the traces." Keep a stiff upper lip.

Slatersville Strike Fund. J. P. Reid. Providence, R. I.
C. Kroll. ditto.
J. Wittum ditto.
M. J. Kelly. ditto.
M. Clabby, ditto.
T. Manlon, ditto.
J. Halligan, ditto.
J. Halligan, ditto.
J. Halligan, ditto.
F. Sherwood, ditto.
T. Z. Carpenter, ditto.
F. Frayle, ditto.
P. Jesse, ditto.
P. Jesse, ditto.
P. Jesse, ditto.
D. E. Brogan, ditto.
E. Brayle, ditto.
R. Martin, Pascoag, R. I.
D. E. Brogan, Lonsdalle, R. I.

Total\$135.09 T. CURRAN, Trensurer, 64 Hanover St. Providence, R. I.

General Agitation Fund

Previously acknowledged \$114.14
Sect. Revier, Mo. No. 1. 2.50
F. Hofman, Montrose, Colo. 2.00
Sect. Springfield, Mass, per Keinard. 2.25
Sect. Holyoke, Mass., per Keinard. 2.00
Sect. Westfield, Mass., per Keinard. 2.00
Sect. Pittsfield, Mass., per Keinard. 2.00
Sect. Pittsfield, Mass., per Keinard. 2.00
Sect. Adams. Mass., per Keinard. 3.00
Sect. Adams. Mass., per Keinard. 3.00
Sect. Adams. Mass., per Keinard. 3.00
Sect. Adams. Mass., per Keinard. 3.00

DAILY PEOPLE Major Fund. Press Fund for the Workers' Re public, Dublin, Ireland-

Previously acknowledged\$79.35 Sect. Hudson Co., N. J. list 49..... 1.82

Organical Organical

SOMERVILLE, MASS. THE PEOPLE is for sale at P. R. Valen-tine's store, 27 Webster avenue.

Hudson County, N. J. Attention: Regular half vearly meeting of Section Hud-son County, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, June 11th, at 2 P. M., in Blechschmidte Hall, 603 Paterson Ave., West Hoboken. Very important business. Members should not fail to attend. Membership cards must be shown at the door and only mem'ers in good standing will be admitted.

CHAS, UFERT, Secy.

The next meeting of the

"DAILY PEOPLE" CONFERENCE

will be held on Monday evening. June 12th at 98 Ave. C. Delegates should not fail se attend.

Section Philadelphia.

Regular Meeting, Sunday, June 11th, 8 P. M., Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts.

DR. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. T.

ECKSTEIN BROS.,

Manufacturers of Fine Cigars, No. 72 Ave- B. N. Y.

A First Class Cigar Store at the above address and will keep on has a full line of smokers' articles. Cigars I the box a specialty and shipped to any pa of the country in any quantity.

Would Lil TO KNOW SOME THING ABOUT

SOCIALISM AND THE CO-OPERATIVE

COMMONWEALTH Therefore I will send for and get a FREE sample copy of that UP TO DATE Socialist paper

THE CLASS-STRUGGLE

Published weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cts., 6 months 25 Cts., S months 15 Cts.

Every Wageworker

Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read

THE TOCSIN The Northwestern Advocate of the

Socialist Labor Party

The Tocsin is issued every Thursday, under the direction of the S. L. P. of Minnesots, it will contain All the News of the Labor Movement from All the World.

You want it! Send for it. Subscription to cents a year: 25 cents for six months; 14 cents for three months. Sample copy mailed free. Address

THE TOCSIN 412 Northwestern Bullding Minneapolis, Minn.

TheWorkers'Call

Clean Clear Cut Socialism.

view point.

Contains each week:

1. Scientific theoretical articles on

Socialism. 2. History and news of Socialist

movement of the world. 3. Current events from Socialist

One year, 50 cents. 6 months, 25 cents.

36 N. Clark St.,

Chicago, Ill.

H. B. SALISBURY, Counselor at Law. 552
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmens Coop, Insur. Association.]
Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

I. Goldmann's Printing Office, verk Type Setting Kacking

MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney at Law.

100 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kubn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.-National Executive Committee-Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

TO ALL SECTIONS AND PARTY MEMBERS.

Call for a General Vote by the National Executive Committee.

COMRADES:-The following correspondence is submitted to you, with the addition of necessary comments and the consequent question which you are hereby called upon to decide by general vote.

Headquarters of
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
and Office of
NATIONAL SECRETARY, 184 William St.

New York, May 15, 1800. To the Board of Directors, Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York City.

To the Board of Directors, Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, 184
William street, New York City.
Comrades:—At the last session of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., a
number of complaints were received and
resd coming from subscribers to the Party
organ. THE PEOPLE, to the effect that
they had received a socialed "Monthly Edition of the New Yorker Volkszeitung," containing matter injurious to the Party and
for the dissemination of which the mailing
list of THE PEOPLE had evidently been
used because the wrappers, in which the
aforesaid sheet had been sent, hore the address labels of THE PEOPLE with the
term of subscription credited thereon. The
complainants conclude that there must be
a traitor in our camp to make such a thing
possible, and they deem it their duty to
call attention to this under-handed work.
The National Executive Committee, upon
hearing these complaints, and in view of
the fact that the mailing list of THE PEOPLE is the result of the treless work of
the Party membership all over the land and
must not be diverted to purposes hostile
and antagonistic to the principles and the
tactles of the Party, instructed the undersigned to communicate with your Board demanding at explanation as to who is responsible for the act of treachery that has
evidently been committed.

Awaiting your reply, I am
Yours truly,

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

II.

II.

Headquarters of NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE and Office of NATIONAL SECRETARY,

184 William St.

New York, May 24, 1800.

New York, May 24, 1899.

New York, May 24, 1899.

To the Board of Directors, Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, 184 Wiliam street, New York City.

Comrades:—It has been brought to the attention of the National Executive Committee, 8. L. P., that, with the last issue of the German Party organ, "Vorwaerts," there has been issued an alleged supplement, wherein the principles and policy of the 8. L. P. are assailed, said "supplement" appearing as an integral part of the Party organ, and being so designated in the title. In view of the fact, that neither the duly elected Editor of said organ, nor the National Executive Committee, has been consulted in this matter, the said "supplement" having been sunuggied in, this action, from whatever quarter It may emanate, appears, apart from its treasonable aspect, like a gross breach of the contract existing between the National Executive Committee on the one hand and the Publishing Association on the other. The National Executive Committee on the one hand with your Board, with a view of assectalming whether the act compilated of has been committed by order of your body.

Awaiting an early reply, I am Yours truly,

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Dear Comrades:—We beg to acknowledge
the receipt of your letters dated the 15th
inst. and the 24th inst., inquiring respectively what right we had to use the maining
list of THE PEOPLE, and whether or not
the last Supplement to the "Vorwaerts"
had been issued as such by authority of our
Board.

the last Supplement to the "Vorwaerts' had been issued as such by authority of our Board.

From the nature of both inquiries we conclude that the present members of the National Executive Committee are not quite familiar with the arrangements under which THE PEOPLE and in the interest of a better understanding between our respective bodies, we think it proper to set forth those arrangements at length:

In the beginning of 1891 when the "Workmen's Advocate" the predecessor of The PEOPLE, was on the verge of bankruptey, our Association (the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association came to the rescue of the Party by entering with the latter into a written agreement, of which the following is a copy:

"AGREMENT, made between the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association."

It is hereby agreed:

I. The Socialistic Labor Party hyrees to discontinue the publication of the "Workmen's Advocate" with the issue dated March 28th, 1891, and to transfer the subscription list of the same to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

2. The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association agrees to publish on April 5th, 1891, and to transfer the subscription list of the same to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

2. The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association agrees to publish on April 5th, 1891, the first issue of THE PEOPLE and to file fifth page of THE PEOPLE and the first column of the said fifth page shall be headed: "Workmen's Advocate, Official Organ of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Publishing Association agrees to reserve so much of the fifth page of THE PEOPLE and the first column of the said fifth page shall be headed: "Workmen's Advocate, Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party," and the space used by the S. L. P. shall be under the sole and exclusive control of the shall S. L. P. or its National Executive Committee.

4. The Chief-Editor of THE PEOPLE

under the sole and exclusive control of the said S. L. P. or its National Executive Committee.

4. The Chief-Editor of THE PEOPLE shall be elected jointly by the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and the Board of Trustees of the S. C. P. Ass'u, and a majority of each of said Boards shall be required to elect. In case the said Boards cannot agree on an Editor, a general vote of the members of the S. L. P. shall decide.

decide.

5. The 8. C. P. Ass'n agrees to set aside all net profits that may be realized by the publication of THE PEOPLE, after all its outlays and expenses are paid, as a separate fund not to be used except for the publication of THE PEOPLE as a daily news-

The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association.
H. GOTTSCHALK,
Treasurer.

(Seal of Party.) BENJAMIN J. GRENTSCH, National Secretary.

Dated, March, 1891."

A similar agreement was subsequently made for the publication of the "Vorwardts," with the difference that the latter since its publication was assumed by our Association never had an independent existence at all, but was simply the weekly edition of the "Volkszeitung," with the additional heading of the "Vorwarets" on it, and that the space given to the Party in that edition was limited to but five columns. Acting upon the letter and spirit of these agreements, our Association has founded THE TEOPLE: and has ever since been publishing both organs.

Thus you see our Association has always been and now is a sole owner of both THE

PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts" and everything connected with them including the mailing list as well as the right of issuing the said organs in any form it may desire, and with or without a supplement, as it may think heat: The right's of the Party to those organs are limited to the choice of the Editors in conjunction with our Board, and to the unrestricted use and of a limited space of each of the said organs for Party

And this is not a bare legal claim, but a good moral right as well.

The arrangement set forth in the agreement above quoted, was by no means a business arrangement: Our Association could never expect any peruniary benefit from it, as all profits were from the outset set apart as a fund for the publication of a DAILY PEOPLE, on the other hand, however, we assumed the entire burden of all deicles and kesses arising from the publication of those organs without receiving any contribution worth mentioning from the party. And those dedeits were until recently quite heavy. From the date of the agreement until this date our Association has paid defeits of THE PEOPLE, any those defeits was never questioned.

Sach was the situation when the Editor of THE PEOPLE, with a zeal worthy of a better purpose commenced his campaign of petty and malicious slander against our Association and its members, and of his puerile. Himannered and entirely unprevoked attacks against its brother organ, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," a campaign in which he was ably seconded by the Editor of the "Vorwaerts."

The sight now offered to the members of our Party was something that was never precedented and, it is to be hoped, will never be repeated in the nistory of our movement. A few theoretical questions of very subordinate importance to the work of the Party, and on which, by the way, the stand of the "Volkszeitung" was in our ordinate the pretext for the vilest abuses against a Party organ that had served the interests of Nortwenty years. The Editor of THE PEOPLE worth of the Party and on which, by the way, the stand of the "Volkszeitung."

The defendence our red of the case to the course of the pretext of the vilest abuses against a Party organ that had served the interests of Nortwenty years. The Editor of THE PEOPLE and the pretext of the case of the case of the pretext of the pretext of the case of the pretext of the case of the pretext of the prete

bourgeois governments in their dealings with criminals of the most dangerous character.

We shall refrain from answering such flattering epithets as "act of treachery," and similar expressions with which your letters abound—they are only embedishments of style; but we certainly protest against the designation of our publication as "matter injurious to the Party." That phrase, which seems to be horrowed from some of the Pope's encyclias is sorely out of place in a communication of the National Elecutive Committee of the R. L. P. Our issue consisted of our explanation and a series of articles on the question of taxation, our readers might agree or disagree with us, but we believe our Party is based on a sound scientific basis, and can stand the light of criticism, we believe in placing everything pertaining to Party matters before the forms of the membership, and from that point of view we do not regard even the scandalous attacks of THE FEOPLE injurious matter, all the less a dispassionate and decent criticism of Party affairs, such as was contained in our publication in question.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Rairs, in question.
Yours truly.
Yours truly.
Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associalistic Co-operative Publishing Associalistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

sociation.
F. H. KOENIC, Secretary. AS TO THE NATURE AND OB-JECT OF THE SOCIALISTIC CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

In the address of the National Executive Committee, entitled, "The Situation in New York," published in THE PEOPLE of May 1, a brief statement has already been made of the circumstances under which the said Associa-tion was founded. But a few addi-tional words in reference to this matter may here serve the purpose of greater precision or clearness. At that time the Socialists of Germany, in order to save their Party and its various organizations from the destructive aims of Bismarckian legislation, had established a "trustee" system (Ver-trauensmänner-System) which consisted in the appointment of certain men, enjoying the full confidence of the Party, to do in their own individual names certain things that the Party itself could not legally do in its collective capacity. As a matter of fact these trustees did nothing more than faithfully carry out the instructions of the Party, to which they owed at ev-ery step a strict account of their ac-tions and an absolute compliance with its decisions. The very same method of dealing with legal impediments nat-urally suggested itself to the German Socialists of New York when, having Socialists of New York when, having resolved to publish a newspaper in the German language, they not only formed the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association for this primary and immediate purpose, but further extended its declared object to the publishing association of Socialist papers and literaextended its declared object to the pub-lication of Socialist papers and litera-ture in other languages. As obviously appears from all the well known facts of that time, taken in close connection with the very words of the constitu-tion of the Association, its members were in their own view of themselves, as well as in the estimation of all the other Party members, the mere trustees (Vertrauensmänner) of the trustees (Vertrauensmänner) of the Party, especially appointed to create and develop a Party press, subject at all times to Party control, regardless of any property rights which the capitalistic law of the State vested in them, and which, by the superior law of Socialist ethics, they were bound to never enforce, claim, or even mention. It were, indeed, preposterous to conceive that the Party, jealous as it was of its independence, quick to resent the merest appearance of dictation, and suspicious of any scheme savoring

of capitalistic methods, would have not only countenanced but induced and promoted in its midst the formation of private concern for the avowed object of placing in the hands of a com-paratively few of its members the entire possession and absolute control of

II.—AS TO THE "WORKMEN'S AD-VOCATE."

Not only, then, was the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association built up by the Party as a special Par-ty agency for a special Party purpose, but care was taken to make no pre-mature demands upon it that might related its growth and consequently retard its growth and consequently impair its future efficiency in the con-templated work of establishing at the templated work of establishing at the proper time an English daily. The Sections "agitated" for the "Volkszel-tung"; the Socialist unions advertised in its columns; subscriptions were opened to cover its deficits, pay its debts, or increase its means; entertainments were given for its benefit, numbers of which yielded large sums of money, etc., etc. Yet the Party, which in the meantime was painfully gaining adherents among the English-speaking workingmen, and which imperatively needed an English organ, undertook to publish a small weekly with its own scanty resources, thereby assuming an inevitable burden, which it might have rightfully imposed upon the Associa-

This burden was for a long time heavy. In the end it was somewhat reduced by a subscription list which contained valuable elements of agitation for a more effective organ. But as the deficit was still too great for the Party to bear without crippling its other necessary and expanding modes of propaganda, the Party finally acof propaganda, the Party finally accepted the proposition made by the Association itself to take hold of the "Workmen's Advocate," enlarge its size, and otherwise do what was mechanically and administratively required to successfully develop the paper under its new name, THE PEOULE. Hence the agreement of March, 1891, quoted in the above letter from 1891, quoted in the above letter from the Board of Directors to the N. E. C.
Observe that success at a compara-

Observe that success at a compara-tively small cost was then no longer doubtful, although largely depending, of course, upon editorial ability. The Party had changed its tactics in 1889, Its vote was confined in 1888 to the city of New-York, where it had reached in that year the small figure of about 2.000; whereas in 1890 it extended to 2.000; whereas in 1890 it extended to the whole State, reaching a total of 13,000, half of which was cast in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Moreover, other States, encouraged by this marked progress, were then preparing to enter the field, while the organization of Sections in various parts of the country showed not only increased activity but a steady accession of English-speaking workingmen. In the light of these facts the slur intended by the Board of Directors in their ed by the Board of Directors in their reference to the "bankrupt" condition of the "Workmen's Advocate" might of the "Workmen's Advocate" might be termed ludicruous were it not so sadly characteristic of "bourgeois" no-tions and "bourgeois" business. So long as the "Workmen's Advocate" was directly published by the S. L. P., it could no more than the S. L. P. be-come bankrupt. True, the wealth of the S. L. P. does not consist in accu-pulated emited; it consists in a treasmulated capital; it consists in a treas-ure far more indestructible; a treasure which can only increase and never be lost; namely, the devotion of its mem-bers and their readiness for any pos-sible sacrifice. And it was from that treasure that the Socialistic Co-opera-tive Publishing Association in the past twenty years derived all its means of twenty years derived all its means of existence and all that it now claims to "legally" possess.

III.—AS TO THE ACCOUNTS OF "THE PEOPLE."

In stating that "From the date of In stating that "From the date of the agreement until this date, our As-sociation has paid deficits of THE PEOPLE amounting to over \$5,000, and our right to pay those deficits was never questioned," the Board of Directors is grossly and unpardonably in-correct. The account of THE PEO-PLE at the end of the first two years showed a deficit of \$3,500, which the Association carried to the debit of its loss and profit account. But from that day to the time when the subscription price was cut down to 50 cents the account of THE PEOPLE showed a halance of about \$000 to its credit.

The reduction of price was made on condition that the subscribers to the DAILY PEOPLE'S Major Fund agreed to cover any deficit which the agreed to cover any deficit which the said reduction might entail, and on this account the DAILY PEOPLE Committee paid to the Association the sum of \$1,000. The charges carried to the debit of THE PEOPLE for various items have been increased, partly legitimately and partly without necessity. On the other hand, THE PEO-PLE was never credited with any portion of the large sums accruing to the Association from entertainments, etc., given during the last eight years for the benefit of the Party press.

IV.—AS TO THE AGREEMENT BE-TWEEN THE S. L. P. AND THE S. C. P. A. This document, as above published. speaks for itself. It is clearly stipulated therein that the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. shall not occupy in any one issue of THE PEOPLE or "Vorwaerts" more than one page for its own official matter (such, for instance, as the present call); the evident object of this restrictive clause being to preserve the "newspaper" character of the Party organs for the purpose of general circulation among people who are not Party members. But it is not less clearly stipulated that the S. L. P., through its Chief Editors elected in the manner therein provided for with the utmost precision, shall have the entire editorial control of the two papers, since the Editors themselves are entirely subject to the control of the S. of this restrictive clause being to pretirely subject to the control of the S. I. P. alone. The express condition, that in case of a disagreement between the Board of Directors of the Associathe Board of Directors of the Associa-tion and the National Executive Com-mittee concerning the selection of the Chief Editor of THE PEOPLE or "Vorwaerts" he shall be elected by a general vote of the Party, settles this question beyond the possibility of dis-pute. It establishes on the one hand the supreme and undivided command of the Party over the convents of its of the Party over the contents of its organs from the first to the last line

mines: the position of a mechanical and clerical agency of the Party for the publication of Party papers, without any editorial rights whatsoever. This position the Party had neglected to emphasize when the "Volkszeitung" was founded. It should then have likewise reserved to itself the election of the Chief Editor of that paper. But without entering into a lengthy consideration of this unfortunate omission and its consequences, let it be stated here that the Party was clearer-sighted in 1831 than in 1878. Its experience here that the Parry was clearer-signed in 1891 than in 1878. Its experience had already taught it that the Party as a whole was a safer guardian of its own principles and a more reliable manager of its own affairs than a limited body of Socialists, ever so "good," so "wise," and so "trustworthy": For the reason that the individuals originthe reason that the individuals originally composing such a body are not eternal, that their successors may not be so perfect, and that some even of the original best are liable to change for the worse; whereas the S. L. P. is by its very nature an unchangeable point the body over young every self. and true body, ever young, ever self-purifying, ever growing in knowledge and strength. In 1801, the Party had already seen some of the members of the Association turn Anarchists, while some others had become middle class men and a greater number were unconsciously, perhaps, but very obviously evolving into Pure and Simplers. It therefore, by written agreement, made as secure and complete as it could thus made, its editorial control of its own organs.

Yet, as it now seems, all in vain. paper chain cannot bind a body which the Socialist spirit has fled and the "bourgeois" spirit of property in-vaded. Hear the Board of Directors: "Our Association has always been and "Our Association has always over all on mow is a sole owner of both THE PEO-PLE and "Vorwaerts" and everything connected with them, including the mailing list as well as the right of issuing the said organs in any form it may desire, and with or without a sup-plement, as it may think best." The only "right" which they concede to the S. L. P., outside of a limited space for the publication of its official matter, is the inalienable duty of lengthening the the inalicable duty of lengthening the mailing list and otherwise using all its collective strength to pour money into the coffers of the Association, to the end that this mighty property power may the more effectually oppose the tactics and principles of the S. L. P. In its own organs, as the said power in its supreme wisdom "may think best." And again: "We authorized and ordered the use of the mailing list of THE PEOPLE and the issue of the supplement to the 'Vorwaerts' and shall do so again and as often as occasion requires until your body comes to a bet-ter comprehension of the duties of the trust placed in its hands by the Party." When was greater insolence the accompaniment of bolder assumption? V.-CONCLUSION.

V.—CONCLUSION.

To sum up. The comrades throughout the country are now fully informed as to the circumstances which made it imperative upon THE PEOPLE to notice the growing hostility of the "Volkszeitung" to the Party principles and Party tactics. When the Board of Directors of the Association called upon the N. E. C. with a "reply" which they requested this Committee to publish in THE PEOPLE, their attention was called in detail and at length to was called in detall and at length to was called in detail and at length to the various misstatements which it contained. They were told that if their real object was to put an end to the dispute, they should so amend their "reply" as to make their statements agree with the facts and this Commit-tee would then publish it; but that its publication in its then submitted form, by precessingting a rejoinder in corpoby necessitating a rejoinder in correc-tion, would lead to further controversy. To this they made the strange answer that they had "no time" to re-consider any of their statements and that they wanted their "reply" to ap-pear, such at it was, in the May Day edition of THE PEOPLE; whereupon the N. E. C. declined to comply with their request and decided to lay the whole matter before the Party and its friends in a comprehensive address, entitled, "The Situation in New York," together with an "Appendix" containtogether with an "Appendix" containing the plain facts and proofs thereof in their consecutive order. This address, published in THE PEOPLE of May 1, covered historic ground of a most instructive sort. It showed in the light of past developments and present tendencies the necessity and soundness of the present Party facpresent tendencies the necessity and soundness of the present Party tactics, and "with a friendly feeling publicly called upon the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association to disown the hostility of its present Editors and to prove its loyalty by enforcing its constitution." But all to no purpose. Deaf to reason, impervious to appeals, and heedless of warnings, the Association rushed blindly on. Its Directors made a "coup d'état." They first issued their "Monthly English Edition of the Volkszeitung," then the "Suppiement to Vorwaerts." Finally they "claimed the earth."

Manifestly, the only course left to

Manifestly, the only course left to your National Executive Committee is to call for a

GENERAL VOTE OF THE PARTY upon the question berewith submitted.

"Shall the Party sever all connec-tions between it and the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association; con-tinue, through its National Executive Committee, the publication of its or-gans, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts," and demand from the said Association the unconditional surrender of all property belonging to the said organs, including their respective mailing lists and the amount of subscriptions paid in advance?"

Therefore the Sections of the Party are hereby called upon to take a vote on the above question; to report the vote cast, giving the exact number for and against, and send returns to the National Secretary. HEXRY KUHY

184 William street, New York City. not later than August 1, 1899, on which day the vote shall close. Signed in favor:

ARTHUR KEEP.
ALVAN S. BROWN.
C. H. MATCHETT.
JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
PATRICK MURPHY.
LUCIEN SANIAL.

Dissenting: HENRY STAHL. Countersigned and in favor: HENRY KUHN, of their every issue; and on the other hand it places the Association in its correct position, which it fully deter-New York, June 6, 1899. National Executive Committee.

Meeting of May 31, with A. S. Brown in the chair. All present. The financial receipts \$110.23; expenditures, \$114.05. The port for the week sending May 27 showed: receipts \$10.23; expenditures, \$114.05. The Bonsiness report of the Workingsen's Lied. The Bonard of Appeals Section Greater New York and the case of Arthur Rom, from the decision of Section Chicago from the decision of Section Chicago expelling him, was decided adversely; the appellant having admitted that he had aided in organizing an opposition party. The Board having also asked for information as to how the decisions of that body were to be enforced, the Committee appointed to draw up a resolution reported the following:

"IESOLYED, That a decision of the Board of Appeals must be compiled, with by the Section or individual member against whom such decision shall have been related to the general vote of the land of the party, but in cases of suspension from the Party, but in cases of suspension from the Party, but in cases of suspension or expusion, where appeal is taken by a Section to the general vote of the Board of Appeals and decision shall have been related until an expension from the party, but in cases of suspension or expusion, where appeal is taken by a Section Foreign of the decision of the Board of Appeals and within this time. a Section must either appeal or relastate."

This was adopted.

Section Buffalo sent a reply to the inquiry recarding their refusal to seat certain delegates to their Central Committee. Some points therein being not quite clear, the Section Buffalo sent a reply to the inquiry recarding their refusal to seat certain delegates to their Central Committee, Some points therein being not quite clear, the Section Buffalo sent and taken by the Section points of the Marty of the Section Highman and make clear to the Section Section Highman and the section sent and the Chair Sustained, the New Yo

in: Fayerte City, Roscoe and Califyrnia, Pa., and Belle Ellen, Ala.

Meeting of June 6, C. H. Matchett in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending June3 showed: receipts, \$114.10; expenditures, \$40.80.

The committee on cull for general vote in the matter of the "Volkszeltung" made its report; the call was adopted and ordered printed.

Comrade Matchett tendered his resignation from the Committee for the reason that he is about to leave the city; the Secretary was instructed to Issue a call for nominations to fill the vacancy. The Organizer of Section Milford, Conn., sent a letter to the effect that a report which recently appeared in the "Volkszeltung," purporting to have come from the Section, was false, no meeting of the Section having been held. Section New York, through its City Executive Committee, sent a letter of protest against a decision of the Board of Appeals in the matter of the Socialist Liedertafe (Branch 11), contending that the Board went outside of its jurisdiction. The polit being raised that the documents in the case were not at hand, consideration of the matter was failed over for one week. The Board of Appeals sent a communication to the effect that the appeal of Fred. Bennetts angainst the decision of Section Yonkers, N. X., suspending him for two years, had been sustained and ordering Section Yonkers, N. X., suspending him for two years, had been sustained and ordering Section Yonkers, N. C. call conferences of Editors of official and inofficial Party organs to discuss matters of facilities, etc. Since Party facilics are determined by the Party itself, it was resolved not to concur.

In regard to request of Fennsylvania Rate Convention relative to a leaflet for the

inducini. Party organs to discuss matters of tacties, etc. Since Party tacties are determined by the Party itself, it was resolved not to concur.

In regard to request of Pennsylvania State Convention relative to a leaflet for the miners, L. Sanial was elected a committee to look into the matter. Resolved, that the N. E. C. decline to grant a second charter for Milwankee, Wis., the conditions there prevailing not warranting such a course. Section Haverhill sent resolutions on the controversy with the "Volkszeitung" and against H. Stahl, with request to publish in Party organs; so ordered. Attention was called to the attitude of the Danish Party organ, "Arbeideren," both as to general Party matters and as to its stand in the matter of a patriotic festival that has been held in Chicago. Resolved, to call upon the Illinois State Committee to look into this matter and report, T. A. Hickey sent report of his work in the State of Missouri; he complains that route was not laid out well by State Committee, there having been too many towns on schedule with no industrial population, involving a waste of time and effort.

Attention of the Sections and comrades is herewith called to the strike now on at Statersville, R.I., where an attempt is made by the capitalists to smash the S. L. P. Section and the Local of the S. T. & L. A. The strikers are poor and need assistance. It is recommended that collections be taken up at inectings, in shops and wherever else it can be done to aid them. Funds to be sent to: Thomas Curran, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I., its Secretary of the Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P.

Charter was granted to new Section at Oncount, N. Y.

Charter was granted to new Section at Oneouta, N. Y. JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

To all Comrades and Friends in the State of Iowa.

Greeting:—By a two-thirds majority, the Socialists of Iowa have decided to hold their next State Convention in the city of Clinton, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of Angust, 1898, for the nomination of candidates for the fail election, and for the transaction of such other obsiness as may be brought before the convention. All comrades and riends who wish to attend are cordially invited, and will be entertained to the best of our ability. In order that arrangements may be made in time, all visitors should notify the undersigned not later than the 1st of August, 1899, mentioning the railway over which they travel.

C. M. HOSTRUP.

Sec'y Iowa State Com., S. L. P...
225 Parker St., Clinton, Iowa, Party pagers please copy.

New York.

To the Sub-Divisions of Section New York, R. L. P.
Comrades:—You are hereby called on to make nominations for a member of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., in place of Comrade C. H. Matcheet, resigned, Any member of the S. L. P. in good standing, residing in Greater New York, can be nominated. A sub-division cannot make more than one nomination. These nominations must be sent to the undersigned not later than June 27.

For the General Committee,

4 E. Ath Street, New York.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unless and other Societies (not exceeding fines) will be inserted under this headle hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annua. Organizations should not lose such an oportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duna
street, Room 96, New York City. General
real Secretary. William L. Brower.
Financial Secretary Murphy. General
Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and
5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1018
Hope street, Philadeiphia. Pa. 333

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at t4 East 4th atreet, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTEL.
NATIONAL UNION No. 9. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 Einst 4th street.
-1. strict 1 (Bohemian), 331 East 71st
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District
II (German), at 10 Stanton street,
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.-District
III meets at the Cubbouse. 206 East 56th
street, every Saturday at 7,50 p. m.
-District IV meets at 342 West 62i
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.-The
Board of Supervisors meets every Tues
day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday eves-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A, D.'s. S. L. P., 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. Business meetings every flursday. Free reading room open from 730 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 70 East 4th street. Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lauts, Corr. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 55th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d are and 149th street. Open every evening flegular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 avenue, New York City. Subscription enders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of 8, 7, & L. A. Headquarters, Ut East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 36

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL 30-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 206 E. 86th st. Tale Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come-and join.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2521 Spring. Heets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
14th Assembly District. Business meet,
ing every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock,
in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street.
English lectures every Sunday evening,
Bowling alicy and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the accond class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to 2 sick benefit of \$4.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures, in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingiane in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are lavited to do \$0.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Funk

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance. Organised 1972. Membership 16.866

Principal Organization, New York and

OPFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office ours, daily, except flundays and holidays from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers. Troy Binghamtes Gloversville, Elmirs. Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Bouth River Passaic and Trenton. N. J.
Manchester, N. H.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mann New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Listen, Altona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
For addresses of the Branch-bookkespet.

Carl Klingelhoeffer,

Graduate of the University of Berlin, ANGEL PHARMACY. Established 1860

74 Ave. A, Corner 5th et. Telephone Call, 1345 Spring. NEW YORK

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,

949-955 Willoughby Av.

(Fermerly 61-62 Myrtle Street.)
Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meeting Scots open for Balls and Fic-Nies.
Ferhmen Patronics Xour Own Rereserven

Jacob Herrlich & Bro., Undertakers & Embalmers,

506 6th Str., near Avenue A. Telephone Call: 1173 apring. BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.

BRANCH: 332 E. 8611 Sur